

AS SEEN BY THE GERMAN

Impressions of Hawaii
From Cologne.

ESTIMATE OF UNCLE SAM

Writer in a Fatherland Newspaper
Tells of the Islands' Importance.

The following translation from the Cologne Gazette, a leading German newspaper, gives a Fatherland view of America's acquisition of Hawaii and is taken from the Public Opinion of London:

It is useless to mourn for the destruction of the people of Hawaii; yet the thing goes on with melancholy celerity before our eyes and in a few decades will be an accomplished fact. It has been long known that the kanakas of Hawaii could not survive contact and intercourse with the white races, and from the day of their discovery by Europeans it has only been a question of how long a time they could resist the shock of altered conditions. Yet it is a gloomy thought that the most highly developed people of the South Seas must fall a victim to the civilization of the Caucasian races. The kindred races of Tahiti, the Marquesas Islands, the Tonga group and of Samoa (the earliest home of the Polynesian races) seem to be able to bear up against the new order of things far better than the more northerly lying Hawaiians; and these latter have succumbed only less slowly than the Maories of New Zealand to the British-Australian methods of development by gin and opium.

Their position was their ruin. They held the largest group of islands, magnificently situated between California and China, between Canada and Australia, and their doom was sealed from the moment when the great commercial powers of the world began to recognize the value of the Pacific ocean. As early as 1851 the American Admiral Dupont, in the memorandum to Congress on the protection of the coasts of the United States, declared that the possession of the Hawaiian Islands was absolutely indispensable to the superiority of the American flag in the Pacific, and the repeated attempts made at different times by England, Russia and Japan to obtain control of Hawaii afford further proof of the high opinion of the importance of the islands entertained by the other powers that dwell round the Pacific.

The fact is that a naval base in the north of the ocean from which active operations could be carried out is a condition precedent for the command of the Pacific. No warship, not even a swift modern cruiser, with increased fuel accommodation, could engage with an enemy on the enormous deserts of this great ocean without a safe base in some secure harbor wherein to refit and coal. In the South Seas the various groups of islands are disposed of. In Samoa the United States has obtained the only useful harbor, Pago Pago, in Tutuila, and Germany has had to submit to this with a bleeding heart in order to exchange the dangerous proximity of Great Britain for the more welcome presence of America. But in the whole of the northern half of the ocean there is nothing except Hawaii which could form a naval base of the first rank. Honolulu itself is indeed only a moderate harbor; it scarcely affords shelter for the ever-increasing number of ships that visit it. Besides there is no large extent of smooth water, such as is required for the protection of dry docks, workshops, coal and ammunition stores against investment—the deep fair way runs on the other side of the coral reef, so that a deep-drawing battleship with a few shells could destroy all wharfs, etc., before it could be driven off by the forts. Even though powerful fortifications, to command wide distances, could be built on the extinct volcanoes which lie immediately round the capital (and the Washington admiralty is busy preparing plans for such forts), a modern warship is more than a match for any land fort, and a fixed mark ashore may expect more damage from a ship's gun than a warship in full steam is likely to suffer from a garrison's batteries.

The faults of Honolulu as a harbor from a strategic point of view were well known in America long before any publicity was given to the project for getting a firm grip over Hawaii, and experienced admirals under orders from Washington had carried out a thorough survey of the coast line before the other nations had begun to suspect any tendency to expansion on the part of the United States. The result of these years of quiet work was the decision to construct an American naval base at Pearl Harbor, a place lying about thirteen miles west of Honolulu, which on the maps is called Pearl River, though there is no river there and no pearls. There is no doubt that this will be a place of the first importance in the future wars in the Pacific. It lies on the south coast of the island and the harbor is a lagoon, connected with the sea by a long, narrow channel like a river, about five miles long. The harbor itself is divided on the north side into three bays, which run up into the land like little flords and seem to be intended for docks and the like. The shore is coral and rock, so that buildings can be easily erected. The surrounding country is flat and dull, but fruitful and there is plenty of fresh water, and in fact Pearl Harbor is far more suited to be a naval base than Pago Pago. One can but admire the foresight of the American naval office, who set themselves thirty years ago to the task

of acquiring this ideal spot, and pursued their end unwaveringly, in spite of the undecided policy of the American foreign office with regard to Hawaiian matters. At last, in 1898, the United States added to the treaty of 1876 between Hawaii and the States which gave the American navy the exclusive right to build a naval station at Pearl Harbor, but as no rights over the land were given the concession was practically useless. However, the Americans were determined to possess the place at any price, for the open hostile attitude of British diplomats and sailors showed plainly enough how deeply England would feel the transfer of this important harbor to a foreign power. Great Britain, with an evident purpose that might puzzle such Yankees as were enthusiastic about the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, has surrounded the United States with fortresses which can only be meant to be used against the friendly cousins and neighbors. St. Lucia, the Bahamas, Halifax in Nova Scotia, Esquimaux in British Columbia enclose the borders of America on all sides in a cordon of British fortresses and naval stations, and Hawaii would have been a priceless link of unity between Canada and Australia. All the more pressing, therefore, was the necessity of the States to seize and hold it fast before England or Japan could put in their claims.

From this point of view only is the brutal policy of the United States in Hawaii intelligible. That the ambassador of a civilized power should use his diplomatic position in a friendly country to undermine the throne of the monarch to whom he is accredited could only have happened in a land where self-interest is held to be the highest virtue, and sanctifies all methods however shady; yet Mr. John L. Stevens, the American representative under Mr. Harrison's presidency, contributed in no small degree to the downfall of the ruling family, and more than once, in the course of his official correspondence with Washington, he recommends the seizure of the Government by a coup d'etat. In a word, the history of the last few years of the State of Hawaii discloses a policy of conquest on the part of the United States far-reaching and unscrupulous, of which the Spanish war with Spain, the Philippines, Guam and Tutuila are the links of the chain which—the Jingoists wish—shall surround the globe.

DREYFUS CASE ONCE MORE

It is Revived by the Henry
Libel Proceedings in
France.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The hearing of the libel suit brought by Col. Henry's widow against M. Joseph Reinach, who, in articles published in the *Siecle* accused Henry of being the real traitor in the Dreyfus case and said Esterhazy was his accomplice, opened today in the Assize Court. The audience was small. The arrival of former Minister of War Cavagnols and Generals Mercier and Roget, who were among the witnesses, numbering about 500, did not lead to any incident worthy of note.

It is said M. Reinach has summoned Dreyfus as a witness. The trial has been frequently postponed for various reasons. At the outset of the hearing today the public prosecutor submitted that the Assize Court was not competent to try the case and asserted that the Correctional Court was the proper tribunal.

WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kid-
ney Pills is Good Proof for
Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—
When our own ears hear it—
When our own neighbors tell it—
When our friends endorse it—
No better evidence can be had.
It's not what people say in America,
Or distant mutterings from Australia.

But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.
There is no proof like home proof.
Can you believe your neighbors?
Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Sisters of Mercy Arrive

On the Zealandia came three sisters of the Order of St. Francis from Syracuse N. Y., on missions of charity. Sister Helene, the eldest, will remain at Hilo to teach in the Catholic schools while Sisters Ephraim and Enolia will go, one as nurse in the hospital at Waikuku, on the island of Maui, and the other as teacher and nurse among the leper children at Kalaupapa, Molokai. Sister Enolia, who goes to Molokai to devote her life to the unfortunates, is but twenty-four years of age.

WAYS OF PORTO RICO

Topsy-Turvy; So Say
Americans.

HOUSE BACKS IN FRONT

All Window Traditions Violated
Clothes Soiled in Wash, Build-
ing Downward.

ARROYO, Porto Rico, Nov. 10.—Porto Rico is most remarkable for what it is not but might be. It is an island of negation. Its people should be marked with minus signs. Its laws, customs and manners are the opposite of every thing which the American people regard as right. Everything upon the island is the result of a struggle against nature and natural methods, from the mountains whose broken peaks tell of the eruption which left them high above the sea to the poorest little razorback pig, which for generations has been struggling to be a real hog; from the men who were once straight bred negroes or Spaniards, and are now all three, to the little, inch-through tomatoes which have to be ruddy, succulent fruit if they had the least encouragement.

The mountains alone seem to have finished their struggle. The other elements are still in the throes. Everything on the island is done in the wrong way. In order to do anything right it must be done wrong. What seems to be the front of the houses are really the backs. The backs of the houses, the front yard which is at the back, and the fronts of the houses, which are really the backs, face the alley which is called a street.
The front yard in the back usually contains what is called a garden. This garden is paved with bricks or flat stones and variety gained by making raised concrete or squares in which such things as a rose bush or a shrub as luxuriantly as the scant nutriment and the reflected heat from the brick pavement will permit. There is never a spear of grass or an inch of lawn. Among the wealthier people asphalt is coming into favor for the garden. It is maintained that asphalt is the best longer than brick, and, therefore, more desirable for the purposes of gardening, but bricks, for their smaller cost, will probably remain the favored material for some time.

The windows of the houses in this island violate all the traditional reasons for the establishment and existence of openings in the walls of dwellings for purposes of light and ventilation. There are no glass windows. A few rich have glass in the front doors of their houses, but it is merely a decorative matter and indicates opulence. The matter of light and air has been the subject of earnest consideration on the part of the municipal authorities. Every municipality has its official architect who supervises the construction of all buildings and that all the laws are strictly complied with, and the laws have been carefully framed with a view to compelling all the city buildings to have plenty of light and air. The ingenuity with which the laws have been framed is equalled only by the ingenuity with which they have been nullified. It is provided by law that the less than thirteen feet high and that each house shall have an open court yard one quarter the size of the building. The airiness thus obtained is offset by the manner in which the building is constructed. Next to the open court is built a long hall. In the rooms which open from this hall there are no windows. The rooms are without ventilation except what comes through the door. They are, therefore, most delightful for sleeping, an absolutely close room is secured, a great luxury in a land where 86 degrees Fahrenheit is a winter weather. The poor people who are unable to shut the air completely out of their miserable shacks swathe their heads in blankets when they sleep.

The window novelty has caused much discussion among the Americans, and the arguments caused by the Porto Rican habit of keeping the front shutters closed when the wind blows, have been heated and frequent. One trying Americano attempted to secure positive information and put a mild native to the torture in this manner:
"Say, Spigotti, why don't you have windows in those rooms opening off the hall?"
"The law forbids," replied the native.
"Forbids what?"
"Having the window."
"Why?"
"The natives shrugged his shoulders.
"Why does it forbid having windows," Spigotti persisted the American.
"Oh, I don't know. It's an old law."
"But why is it law? What is it to prevent?"
"We might get through the windows on our neighbor's property."
"Well, what if you did? Would you harm the property?"
"I don't know. I suppose they might not like it, eh?"
"Ain't you honest?"
"I think so, yes."
"Yes, I don't think, you mean. If you've got such a fool law, why didn't you build the hall on the dark side?"
"Oh, I don't know."
"You don't know, eh? I guess that's no jest. If you'd put the rooms on this side and the hall on the other you'd have got light and breeze, wouldn't you?"
"Yes, I suppose so."
"Why didn't you do it then? It wouldn't have cost any more."
"I never saw one built that way."
"Don't you like light?"
"Not to sleep in."
"Don't you like air?"
"The night air—you people of the north don't know what it is. It is so damp, so cold, it gives what you call the pneumonia. It is very bad—ho-o-o."
and the native shivered at the thought
"Then you like to sleep cooped up in those dark kennels, do you?"
"The rooms you see, those we like."
The law which forbids windows that open toward or upon the adjoining property is so strictly enforced that a man who owned two lots and built on one of them was forbidden to put a window on the side of the house which was next to his other lot. The city architect, a dominant and august personage, the alcalde, said that some day the lot might be sold and the new owner might object to the windows. It so happened that the builder was an American who

needed to make the windows despite warning. Thereupon the alcalde a dozen little policemen who carried pistols in one hand and extra ammunition in the other. The windows were not made.

The washerwomen do everything calculated not to make the clothes clean. There is a vast amount of washing done in comparison with the visible results. At every stream every day dozens of women may be seen washing clothes. There is no hotter water in Porto Rico than the sun can make, and the creeks and streams where the washing is done are very clean, and in the rainy season they are very dirty. A rough rock serves as a washboard, and when the clothes have been rubbed full of holes on this they are placed on a smoother rock and pounded with another stone until shredded. The most desirable clothesline is a barbed wire fence, but if one cannot be found a stone wall or a hedge will do. There is not a clothesline to be found in Porto Rico.

The men, especially those of the lower class, are apt to be idle and lazy and to lounge around the house while the women work. The women and children have the privilege of doing their own farming, begging, stealing and vending. They are happy, contented and therefore as hungry, happy and contented when they have money. In fact, they never have money. If they need a dollar and they can get it by working one day, they will work one day. If they get 50 cents a day, they will work two days. Contact with the Americans has aroused their cupidity but has not stimulated their activity and they still think now that one day's effort should be as productive as two were formerly.

The American occupation and the enhanced purchasing power of the money has, therefore, reduced the necessity for working one-half.
The men gamble when they have a few cents and they always lose. All of them lose. How they are all so careless in this direction is one of the unexplained mysteries, but they all so poor and they are all happy in their perennial poverty and content to absorb malarial plasmodia and suck sugarcane.

"I should say this country was upside down," exclaimed a young American builder and contractor who came down from Philadelphia to erect a four-story steel frame building in San Juan for a wealthy Porto Rican. "In young buildings want to make a success in the island and contemplate taking up his permanent residence here if business will warrant it."
"I wanted this building of mine to attract attention," he continued. "In order to do this I had practically decided to build the walls from the top downward. I consulted the man for whom I was doing the work."
"When the steel frame is up," I said to him, "we will begin to lack brick at the second story." Then I watched to see what effect the remark would have on him.
"He didn't seem surprised in the least."
"It might be better to begin at the third story," he replied. "Sometimes we begin at the top."
"That's that," he said, "we begin at the very top," and he seemed to regard it as a very ordinary thing to do.
"I'd like to know how you do it," I fairly shouted. "There isn't a steel frame building in Porto Rico."
"I know that," he answered calmly. "But it is generally cheaper to build from the top down. We most always do it."

"Then we'll begin at the bottom this time," I said. I have tried to find out since," continued the builder, "whether that native was kidding me, but natives never joke. They take everything seriously—including themselves."

VISITING THE LEPEERS.

Washington Star's Comments on the New Arrangements.

The Washington Star approves the methods adopted by the local Board of Health in making provision for the visiting of friends of lepers without contact with the diseased. The Star commends the board for its energetic measures as follows:
Some weeks ago the Star noted the fact that an agitation had been begun at Honolulu to secure the separation of the sick and the well at the leper colony of Molokai when the periodical visitation occurs. Copies of the Honolulu newspapers just received indicate that this reform has been in fact accomplished and that the danger of contagion occurring when the friends of the lepers are allowed to visit them has been greatly reduced. A double line of fence two feet apart, with a wire screen at the top, has been erected. This permits the lepers and their friends to see and talk with each other, but does not allow personal contact, from which a spread of the disease is feared. It is now hoped that the custom of annual visits to Molokai, for thereby the native horror of isolation will be somewhat modified. With the leper colony an established institution for health inspection provided throughout the island, it may be possible under a vigorous administration to segregate all cases of leprosy and thus confine its ravages perhaps to a single generation. It is greatly to be desired that this terrible scourge should be checked. Hawaii is too beautiful and otherwise healthful a spot to be infected with such a plague.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED

Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and a gripe during the past few years to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thus Whitefield & Co., 240 Wabash street, one of the most prominent retail druggists in this city in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a gripe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of a gripe to result in pneumonia." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Ben-son, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

NO MONEY FOR REBELS

Revolutionists of '95
May Whistle.

DECISION OF UNCLE SAM

Secretary of State Hay Sends Copy
of Letter to British Am-
bassador.

Governor Dole yesterday received a letter from Secretary of State Hay enclosing a copy of a letter written by the State Department to the British Ambassador at Washington relating to the claims of Cranston, the British subject who was deported from Hawaii for his participation in the rebellion in '95. Secretary Hay takes the stand that Cranston was engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the existing Government of Hawaii and the Government was fully justified in deporting him. He characterizes Cranston's exiling as "an act of high police."

This settles once and for all a diplomatic matter which has caused the Hawaiian Government much concern. Cranston made a complaint against the steamship company which carried him to Victoria. The steamship company won and Cranston made a demand on the United States through British official sources. Governor Dole, in response to a request from Washington, sent all the correspondence and official papers relating to Cranston to the authorities.

Secretary Hay's stand in the matter disposes of all other cases. In brief it means that none of the claimants against the Hawaiian Government will receive compensation for having participated in a revolution against the ruling power.

In December of 1894, Cranston, with two other men named Muller and Johnson, were arrested and charged with conspiracy against the Government. They were placed under arrest and deported from the Republic. At the same time John E. Bush, Fred Weed and a number of others were arrested for unlawfully having munitions of war in their possession.

BOERS COMING TO AMERICA

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A special to the World from Washington says:

Representative Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, said in an interview regarding the coming to America of Boer families. "If the Boers want to come to America they will be able to find plenty of land. While a great part of the most desirable land has already been preempted, there remains enough to furnish homesteads for all the famines who come."

"I believe the State of Texas would offer greater inducements to the Boers than any other place. It is true there are no public lands in Texas. When that State entered the Union it reserved all its lands, and they are now known as school lands."

"These can be bought for from \$1.25 to \$2 per acre, with five years to pay it in. There will be several million acres of good land in Oklahoma opened for settlement in the spring."

"There is a settlement in my community which everybody is proud of. Two townships were bought up, and Hollanders reside there. These people are among the most industrious in the State."

"The Boers can find land anywhere in the West—Colorado, Montana, New Mexico—almost any Western State. They can buy land there for very little, or settle on the public domain and cultivate that land."

"It is a noticeable thing that everywhere Hollanders or Germans or people of that character have settled, the price of property immediately increases. They are good neighbors, good citizens, and will be welcomed in any community."

Senator Teller of Colorado said: "The Boers would prove valuable citizens and would be gladly received in any portion of the United States in which they might settle. The most desirable lands open for settlement under the homestead act have already been taken. If the Boers have money they can secure good land for very little."

"I do not believe that they could settle and make anything out of the arid lands. They probably do not understand irrigation, and, of course, their lands would be worthless without it. I should be very glad to have them settle in the United States, as they would be good citizens."

"A settlement of Boers would undoubtedly receive every inducement to settle in certain sections of the country. They could buy land on long-time payments, and by their thrift and industry soon acquire a homestead."

RETURNED CANADIANS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The returning members of the Royal Canadian regiment and the composite regiment of the Household Cavalry were inspected this afternoon by the Prince of Wales at the Albany street barracks. The Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, General Sir Evelyn Wood, the adjutant general of the forces and the secretary of state for war, William St. John Broderick, were among those present and helping in inspection. The Canadian officers were introduced to the Prince of Wales, who, in a brief speech, heartily welcomed them to England. He said it had been of great satisfaction to him to hear how gallantly they had fought, and he mourned with them the loss of so many of their brave comrades.

The Prince also said he remembered with the greatest pleasure his visit to Canada.

The spectators at the function were warmly enthusiastic.

Five railway employees were instantly killed and twelve persons were injured by the explosion of a boiler of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad December 3d.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to inform the public
that our stock of

Holiday Goods!

this season will excel anything in the past.

Our business connections enable us to participate in purchasing through an experienced buyer, who personally visits the European and American factories.

Many of the novelties that will be shown in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities this year, you can find in our store, and at about the same prices you would pay abroad.

In our large and varied stock we have gifts to suit everybody. You will find novelties in

RICH CUT GLASS,
STERLING SILVER,
ART POTTERIES,
ORNAMENTS,
TABLE CHINA, LAMPS,
PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BRONZES, JARDINIERS,
ART GLASS AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS.

We have facilities for safely storing your purchases and delivering them when wanted, properly prepared.

Our store will be open evenings about two weeks before Christmas. The first evening will be announced later.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King St.,
Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cleans the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.,
The Waiaina Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.,
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.,
The Koloa Agricultural Co.,
The Puloa Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

FREAR NOW ATTACKED

First Circuit Judge Is
His Assailant.

COURT FUNDS INVOLVED

Chief Justice Smiles at His Subor-
dinate's Attempt to Adver-
tise Himself.

The Judge of the First Circuit Frear,
has now attacked Chief Justice Frear.
His letter making the attack and the
Chief Justice's statement, together
with Clerk of the Courts Henry Smith's
explanation of methods, appear below.

Honolulu, Dec. 13, 1900.
Hon. G. F. Little, Circuit Judge.

My Dear Judge: I wrote you official-
ly yesterday and, in a purely formal
way, endeavored to give you the key to
the situation. I am sure that you were
misled by Sir Henry's letter, and you would
not have asked me to rescind my rule
in regard to the handling of trust
funds. Smith's letter to your clerk—a
copy of which he states was sent to the
other clerks—was written behind my
back, evidently with Chief Justice
Frear's approval, and was intended to
as I firmly believe, a small and mean
criticism of a judicial act of mine. It
was designed to create the impression
on the clerks that I had by some un-
usual and arbitrary rule deprived the
chief clerk of the power to use money,
available and proper for the use of
that purpose for the purpose of paying
the running expenses of the courts in
the various circuits, whereas, in truth
and in fact, the rule was only intended
to conserve the trust funds belonging in
the hands of the court.

Now that you have so kindly furn-
ished me with a copy of Smith's letter to
Porter, Frear takes the position that
my rule was correct. The fact remains,
however, that he permitted his clerk to
review and criticize the rule in ques-
tion behind my back upon a partial and
incomplete statement of the facts.

Whoever heard of a clerk of a court
seriously claiming the right to "tem-
porarily divert" trust funds until the
claim was made by Smith? In what
other American community would such
conduct be tolerated, either by the
courts or by the community?

The truth is that only have the
trust funds of this court been used
by the clerk in the past to carry on the
operating expenses of the courts in the
other circuits, but the Judges here in
Honolulu have "between pay" days
drawn from the office cash, leaving
their due bills in place of the cash as
withdrawn. This was of course very
convenient and very improper. My
rule prevents the "temporary diversion"
of trust funds in the hands of the
court for any purpose.

I am pleased to note that upon what
seems to be second thought, my rule
commends itself to the approval of the
Chief Justice, but whether it does or
does not I shall go along just the same;
neither the Chief Justice nor the chief
clerk of the Judiciary Department will
be permitted to run the Circuit Court
of the First Circuit as long as I am its
Presiding Judge. While bowing, in be-
coming respect to the decisions of the
Supreme Court at all times, the extra
judicial opinions of its various members
will have no terror for me. That is the
only proper and self-respecting view to
take.

Trusting that you now fully under-
stand my position, I remain,
Yours faithfully,
A. S. HUMPHREYS,
First Judge.

Chief Justice Frear's statement, when
asked if he had anything to say in re-
gard to Judge Humphreys' correspondence,
was as follows: "There is really no
occasion for saying anything. Judge
Humphreys seems to have been so
excuse for erecting men of straw to
knock down, and appears to have been
even anxious to go out of his way to
sling mud at others, apparently for pur-
poses of self-advertising. He appears
to be offended at a portion of Mr.
Smith's letter to Mr. Porter, which
no one took any notice of. Judge
Humphreys spoke to me yesterday of
this matter and I told him in substance
that I had approved Mr. Smith's course
in declining to send funds to the other
circuits, and also that I had told Mr.
Smith at the time he wrote to Mr. Por-
ter that Judge Humphreys' order was
all right and no figure in the matter
and that the course proposed should be
taken as a matter of correct practice
independently of that order. I also
wrote to Judge Little to that effect and
Judge Humphreys said he had read my
letter to Judge Little and thanked me
for putting the matter as I had in that
letter. To my surprise, though entirely
in line with his past, Judge Humphreys
came out in this morning's paper and,
I understand, intends further to come
out in the papers with an effusion of
self-virtue and mud-slinging at others.
He is seizing the occasion of certain
correspondence between the clerks of
two courts with which he has nothing
to do as an occasion for publishing a
lot of yellow matter of his own concoc-
tion to the community, merely because
a small portion of that letter appeared
in his mind to reflect on him, though
no one ever intended that it should re-
flect on him. As for my connection
with his order, I have never questioned
its correctness or propriety to anyone
or paid any attention to it and do not
see that it should give Judge Hum-
phreys so much trouble. As to my ap-
proving his order now on second
thought, as he insinuates, he knew that
I had approved it in my conversation
with Mr. Smith two weeks ago and in
my letter to Judge Little, which I
wrote and Judge Humphreys read be-
fore he made the statement that I now
approved on second thought or after he
had heard from Judge Little."

Clerk Henry Smith's explanation was
as follows:

I make the following explanation in
regard to cash deposits in my hands
as clerk of the Judiciary Department:
The reply of Judge Humphreys to Judge
Little would seem to indicate that I
had been using "trust" funds to pay
court term expenses with, whereas it
is nothing of the kind. The widows' and
orphans' funds are sacredly kept, as
our books will show; what I "advanced"
was the cash deposited or "loaned"
by litigants to await final judgment,
bail money, cash bonds or other kind-
red deposits which all have to await
final settlement of cases, and which are
entered in our books under the head of
general "deposits" and which belong
to something like 400 accounts, which

ANÆMIA

Pale, thin, weak, run-down,
low spirits, no appetite.

Rosy and plump, fair
strength, with pleasure in work,
get hungry three times a day
and like good food.

Which of these two pictures
is yours?

There are ways to either
condition. Skip the first, for

nobody wants to be in it. If

in it, the way to the second is

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver

oil, with proper attention to

course of life.

Well, send you a bottle of it if you like
J. H. BOWEN, 200 Pearl Street, New York.

If they were simultaneously closed,
would not justify my continuing to ad-
vance cash to defray court expenses, as
under the practice in question, the Aud-
itor Act prohibiting the Treasury from
advancing any money, as was the cus-
tom in years gone by.
Moreover, it was not so much the re-
cent order of Judge Humphreys as it
was my anticipation (when I wrote to
Mr. Porter in Hilo) that future orders
might be made not only by a Judge of
the Circuit Court, but might be made
by the Chief Justice too, which would
defeat the purpose of the trust funds.
The custom of advancing the cash, as
aforesaid, was purely voluntary, and I
thought the time had arrived to dis-
continue it irrespective of any order.
This is now a new era, and past models
are liable to be changed.

Very respectfully,
HENRY SMITH.

A REPLY TO THE INDEPENDENTS

The following are letters written to
the Independent party by the Republi-
can Territorial Central Committee in
the matter of drafting a municipal
charter:

December 3, 1900
John K. Nakookoo, Secretary of the
Home Rule Party, City:
Dear Sir—I have pleasure in ac-
knowledging receipt of your kind favor
of the 28th ult., covering resolution of
your party as to appointment of com-
mittee on municipal charter.

We shall hold a meeting of our exe-
cutive committee as soon as we can get
a message from one of the other is-
lands so as to form a quorum. Your
letter will be considered then, and we
shall make reply to your committee's
proposition. Yours truly,
T. MCANTS STEWART.

Delivered at headquarters Independ-
ent party, December 4, by Charles Ka-
leikau.

Honolulu, H. T., Dec. 11, 1900.

John K. Nakookoo, Esq., Secretary,
Home Rule Party, City.

Dear Sir—Replying further to your
kind favor of November 28, covering
a proposition from your party for the
appointment of a committee on mun-
icipal charter, we beg to say that at
a meeting of the executive committee
of the Republican party, held on yes-
terday, being the first meeting since
the receipt of your said favor, the fol-
lowing resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the invitation of the
Independent party be declined, and
that a committee of thirty citizens be
appointed by this committee to draw
up a charter to be submitted to the
Legislature on behalf of the Republi-
can party."

You will permit us further to say,
that it is held by many, that the best
results will be accomplished by work-
ing along individual party lines with
the hope of eventually reaching a har-
monious determination of this matter.
Very truly yours,
T. MCANTS STEWART,

Chairman pro tem.

E. R. HENDRY, Secretary.

Business of Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A few minutes
after the speaker, Mr. William Court-
Gully, had taken his chair, in the
House of Commons this afternoon, the
gentleman usher of the Black Rod,
General Michael Biddulph, appeared
and summoned the Commons to the
House of Lords, where the Lord Chan-
cellor, the Earl of Halsbury, read the
Queen's speech, as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—It has
become necessary to make further pro-
vision for the expenses incurred by
the operations of my armies in South
Africa and China. I have summoned
you to hold a special session in order
that you may give your sanction to the
enactment required for this purpose.
You will not enter into other public
matters requiring your attention until
the ordinary meeting of Parliament in
the spring."

A number of ladies were present at
the proceedings in the House of Lords,
but the peers present numbered less
than a dozen, apart from the four
royal commissioners representing the
Queen, among whom was the Duke of
Marlborough.

The ceremony was very brief.

HAYWOOD'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Presi-
dent today sent the following nomina-
tions to the Senate: Roy H. Cham-
berlain, of Iowa, to be Collector of
internal revenue, District of Hawaii;
Benjamin H. Tatem, of Montana, to be
assayer in charge of the assay office
at Helena, Mont. W. Irvin Shaw, of
Pennsylvania, to be consul general of
Singapore.

THE GOSSIP OF LONDONERS

Parliament May Give Roberts a
Dukedom and a
Grant.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A dispatch to
the Tribune from London says:
Parliament will be opened with old
time formalities conducted in a non-
partisan spirit. Sir James Ferguson
will propose and Sir Joseph Pease will
second the re-election of a radical
speaker of a Unionist parliament, and
Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-
Bannerman will exchange courtesies
and make a neat display of the ameni-
ties of public life. Speaker Gully will
express gratitude for the honor con-
ferred and place himself at the service
of the house.

Parliament is an antiquated machine
and time is required for setting the
wheels of exchange in motion. It will
be the middle of the week before Great
Britain on the address of the throne
opens and writs are issued for the re-
election of the three ministers who are
in office for the first time. The incon-
venience of this requirement for the
re-election of a new minister is illus-
trated by the fact that Mr. Broderick,
as Secretary of War, is an indispensable
figure for the debates on the finan-
ces of the campaign. The Liberal
front bench will probably abstain from
moving an amendment to the address,
but discipline cannot be enforced
among the Radicals, who can hardly
resist temptation to harass Mr. Cham-
berlain. As the Irish Nationalists have
abandoned the field until Christmas,
the business session will not be blocked
and Mr. Healy's main function will be
to provide entertainment for listless
benches, if he persists in separating
himself from his colleagues and defy-
ing Mr. O'Brien.

Popular curiosity is aroused as to the
marks of national gratitude that will
be conferred on Lord Roberts for his
services in South Africa. It is rumored
that he may even receive the honor
of a dukedom and that parliament will
be asked to vote him the sum of £100,-
000. The veteran Field Marshal is ex-
pected to arrive home in a few weeks'
time and the matter of the grant will
probably be before the house when it
meets in February.

No further news has been received
with regard to the situation in South
Africa, but it is believed that an or-
ganized attempt to corner DeWet is
proceeding.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Manchester
Guardian today says it understands
Queen Victoria has decided to confer
a dukedom on Lord Roberts and that
parliament will be asked to vote him
£100,000.

PARLIAMENT IS OPEN.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The opening of the
initial session of the fifteenth parlia-
ment of Queen Victoria occurred at 2
o'clock this afternoon. It was a formal
affair and of little public interest.
A small crowd assembled to see the
beef-eater, who carried out the usual
search for possible conspirators in the
vaults beneath the houses of parlia-
ment, with the customary ceremonial,
and with the customary result. There
was likewise the usual competition of
zealous members of parliament to be
first on the scene and J. C. McDona-
gh, Conservative member for the Rother-
hithe division of Southwark, easily se-
cured the choice of seats, arriving in
the house at midnight.

Although the only business before the
house was the election of a speaker,
the attendance of members was good,
in spite of the absence of the Irish
members. Mr. Balfour, the Govern-
ment leader in the house and First
Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Cham-
berlain, the Secretary of State for the
colonies, arrived promptly at 2 o'clock
and were cordially welcomed by their
supporters. Sir William Vernon Har-
court and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman,
the Liberal leader in the house,
were similarly greeted from the opposi-
tion benches.

Gera Michael Biddulph, the gentle-
man usher of the Black Rod, appeared
a few minutes later and summoned the
members of the upper house to hear
the reading of the Queen's commission
directing the election of a speaker.
There was no opposition to the re-
election of William Court Gully for a third
term. Congratulatory speeches fol-
lowed. Tuesday and Wednesday will
be mainly devoted to swearing in mem-
bers.

The real work of the session will be-
gin Thursday with the reading of the
Queen's speech and the debates on the
reply to the address from the throne
in both houses.

The House of Commons adjourned
until 2:45 p. m. tomorrow. Only a
handful of persons attended the open-
ing of the House of Lords, the dusky
surroundings of which, however, were
brightened by the presence of a num-
ber of ladies. The Lord Chancellor,
the Earl of Halsbury, promptly de-
spatched the Black Rod to summon the
Commons. On the arrival the royal
commission was read and the Lord
Chancellor directed the Commons to
return to the house and elect a speaker.
When this brief ceremony was over
the House of Lords suspended busi-
ness.

GEN. EAGAN RETIRES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Brigadier
General Charles P. Eagan, commissary
general, was today restored to duty by
the President and at once placed on
the retired list.

The order issued by the President
remitted the unexpired portion of his
sentence and restored him to "a status
of duty with station in this city."
This order was immediately followed
by one issued by General Miles an-
nouncing that General Eagan has been
placed on the retired list today on his
own application, after thirty years ser-
vice.

In order to review the testimony be-
fore giving a verdict, Judge Wilcox put
the case of Joe Lopez, charged with
selling liquor without a license, over
until tomorrow forenoon; although the
case was really finished in the Police
Court.

The Paris Exposition Commissioners
were guests of President McKinley on
their return.

A Remedy That Cures Paralysis

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Kearney, Neb., says:
"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip, and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work, and had to be turned in bed. I fully made up my mind that I could not be cured, as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I very reluctantly commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used six boxes the paralysis disappeared; and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease."
From the Advertiser, Astell, Neb.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. Retail druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

WILL BE BURNED ALIVE. Probable Fate of the Man Who Tor- tured His Daughter.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Dec. 6.—Will-
iam Gibson, the man who has been
long sought for torturing and killing
his daughter, was captured yesterday
at Irwin Hill, Carter county, and was
brought to the house of Sheriff Davis,
who resides about two miles outside
the city, after dark. County Judge L.
T. Everett made an order removing
the prisoner for safe keeping to Mays-
ville. Deputy Sheriff William Gieger
and Jailer I. S. Hurd left the city for
Russell, Ky., where they will take the
train for Maysville.

Further along the line the train was
boarded and the coaches searched, but
no sign of the prisoners was found by
the searchers. At various points the
crowds are collected waiting for the
news of the capture of the prisoner by
the mob, and it is certain that if he
should be taken he will be burned
alive. It is thought the officers hav-
ing heard of the stationing of the

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with
Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to
the affected part is superior to any
plaster. When troubled with lame
back or pains in the side or chest, give
it a trial and you are certain to be
more than pleased with the prompt re-
lief which it affords. Pain Balm also
cures rheumatism. One application
gives relief. For sale by all dealers
and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co.,
Ltd., agents, H. T.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

... WITH HEAVY SOLES ...

Are just the right kind of SHOES for
RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN **BOX CALF.**

... AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN. ...

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

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"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at
Paris Exposition, over all the World.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventil-
ation for the Commissioner General of the U. S.
to the Paris Exposition of 1900.



Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR.
A very handsome article, with
gilded frame—just what is need-
ed by a ladies' tailor. Price ex-
tremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets, finest piano
finish.

The ever welcome ...

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back, in hard
wood or wicker

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices
in town.

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for
the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimmings to match.

Uholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE
DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

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Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Steamship Companies.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY DECEMBER 14

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The misgivings of the public over the Porto Rico labor experiment are increased by the news that the coming field hands are of a wretched and degenerate sort, from whom little work and much vice may be expected. From the first the Advertiser has opposed going to Porto Rico for plantation labor on these very grounds. Mongrel blood, combining the wickedness and laziness of the low class Spaniards and negroes whence they sprang, filthy and ungovernable, the Porto Ricans will do no work that they can avoid and are liable to resent pressure with their knives. It ought to have been noted but one look at the prostrate agriculture of Porto Rico itself and at the percentage of disease and crime among the inhabitants to warn the Hawaiian planters against having brought to do with such a people.

Fortunately, the first consignment from Porto Rico is not large and it may be the last. We surmise that importations will stop in their case as quickly as they did with the Galicians. But what then? If Porto Ricans and their congeners are ruled out, the planters must decide between white men and black. The latter may not be procurable, for the Southern planters want to keep their own field hands, thus eventually forcing the planters to make the serious effort, which has so long been withheld except in the case of the German and Galician importations, to get labor from the northern white races.

That labor would be the salvation of Hawaii, agriculturally, commercially and socially. One cannot, in view of the German experiment, and the success of the Wahia colony, respect the argument that white men are disqualified for field work in Hawaii. Experiment shows that the difference between the quality of endurance needed for such labor here and in the interior valleys of California and in the midsummer hayfields of New York and Pennsylvania is in favor of Hawaii. White men can stand the toll of trade wind islands; the question which bothers the planters is their terms? Planters are willing to pay good wages but might not responsible white men demand a chance to go into cane growing and cutting on the co-operative plan?

Suppose they did? Is it not good business policy to accept smaller dividends for the sake of larger crops, quicker service, immunity from strikes, and a sober, decent and industrious white citizenship? Would not that sort of thing pay better than continuous uncertainty and trouble with the lowest types of human kind? At any rate we are sure the islands as a whole would be better off for the innovation, and that they will be very much worse off if they are compelled to take the lazaretto of all the Latin races and add them to the perplexities of the race problem as it stands.

SUGAR PROSPECTS.

The agreement reached by France, Germany and Austria to abandon the export duty on sugar confers an obvious benefit upon cane-producing countries. Under the bounty law the raising of sugar beets, an industry which the first Napoleon began—or revived—in France when the British blockade cut off supplies of cane sugar from abroad, has risen to great proportions in middle Europe. In 1894, when Mulhall gave his last estimates to the public, the beet sugar production of France had reached 575,000 metric tons, of Germany, 1,350,000, of Austria-Hungary, 845,000. Much of this sugar went to swell the imports of the United States which, in 1896, amounted to 604,686,985 pounds of beet product valued at \$14,048,914, exclusive of course, of the cane sugar importations valued at \$69,817,286. With an export bounty to inspire them and the enormous American market showing a deficit in local production (including Hawaii) of nearly 4,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, the European farmers were steadily increasing their output. We are now about to witness a turn of the tide. With the export bounty off, European production will be steadily curtailed and there will be a better market, or one less in danger of competition, for American growers. It is figured at New York that Cuba and Porto Rico will be greatly benefited, though Cuba has no present right or certain prospect of entering its sugar free of duty. The New York classification ought to include Hawaii, which has as much reason as Porto Rico to rejoice.

Fresh fish are being imported from the Coast in increasing volume. It would not be a bad idea at the same time to import a few score fishermen and set them at work on our teeming sea banks.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that Hawaii will need over half a million dollars for Federal buildings, surveys, etc. If Congress will take the same view of it Hawaii will assure that body later on of its distinguished consideration. But between a prospectus and the money in hand is a wide field of uncertainty.

The French Chauvinists are after England now and are letting Germany alone. Gen. Mercier, who was smothered in the Dreyfus case, is trying to restore himself to popular favor by urging the nation to turn its mind upon the invasion of England, a task which he regards as lightly as Napoleon III. did the invasion of Germany. It is indicative of Mercier's mental attitude that he counts on the mutiny of British sailors to reduce the fighting spirit and efficiency of the British channel squadron. If the Chauvinists believe that they are capable of believing in anything except the saving grace of humor.

THE KAHN BILL.

The greatest possible harm would be done to Hawaii by the passage of the Kahn bill making the leper settlement on Molokai a national institution. We have already spoken of the damage to the reputation of Hawaii as a place to visit for pleasure or to settle in for business. Thanks to local reticence few Mainlanders know anything about our leper preserve, but if the Kahn bill passes and each state acquires a right to send its lepers here the name of Hawaii will begin to coincide in the public mind with the idea of a lazaretto. It will not be Molokai but Hawaii that will be feared as the sink grave of the victims of the world's most hideous malady, and then strangers will shun us as they now shun the Andaman Islands or the evil places in Central India where also lepers are imprisoned.

Again if desperate white men afflicted with the most incurable disease are sent to the settlement they will turn the place into an inferno. Now the inhabitants being mostly of the white and an able race native to these islands are easily controlled, but who could control the savage beasts whom the States are asked to turn loose in that little community of the living dead? Could the priests and sisters who have gone to Molokai for life do much with them? And where are there uninfected men whom the Government could hire to live there as guardians of the peace? It cannot be that the Federal Government would simply land its lepers and let them shift for themselves and prey upon the poor people already on the ground. Yet how could the necessary peace regulations be enforced? Now the lepers make no trouble. But white men from the slums of American cities would need to feel at all times the heavy hand of military law, yet soldiers, rather than garrison the dreadful settlement would mutiny.

We urge the Governor of the Territory, the Delegate in Congress the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the great commercial houses and the Legislature if it meets soon enough, to protest against the Kahn bill in the most vigorous terms. Better another plague or even a visitation of war than the success of such a measure of permanent injury to this group.

A. S. Humphreys is short one initial. He should have had another S.

Congress and Parliament opened on the same day. No doubt Mr. Bryan will see in this another sign of that destructive Anglo-Saxon alliance.

The Republican party does not care to divide responsibility with the Wilcox-Kaula-Emmeluth group for any character they may frame nor will it be a tall for any other party's kite. Republicans have but one duty to perform and that is to stand off a charter so long as it is wanted by others as an instrument of plunder. It is better to go down in such a battle than to aid an organized banditti to make spoil of the taxpayers.

The Kaiser grows wiser with age. In 1895 his telegram recognizing the independence of the Transvaal almost brought on a war with England, and he was obliged to rush for cover and cry quits. Now, when Mr. Krueger asks the mild favor of an audience, the Kaiser ruthlessly snubs him. Evidently Wilhelm's green and salad days are over, and he has given practical politics the right of way over knight errantry.

E. M. Boyd, formerly of the First American Bank has gone to Washington as the representative of the Advertiser and the Los Angeles Herald. He was formerly Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle but has been succeeded in that capacity by Ira Bennett, brother of Frederick Bennett, formerly of this paper. Mr. Boyd is an excellent newspaper man and his Washington letters will be read with interest and satisfaction here.

The hint given Bryan by Chairman Jones and Vice Chairman Stone that he had better go out of the presidential field and give some other Democrat a show will probably be lost on the Nebraska statesman. Bryan has set his heart on the presidency, and may be expected to illustrate the maxim "Once a candidate always a candidate." Just now he would seem to have no chance at all but if times should tighten up again and money grow scarce, there might be a way to resurrect his boom.

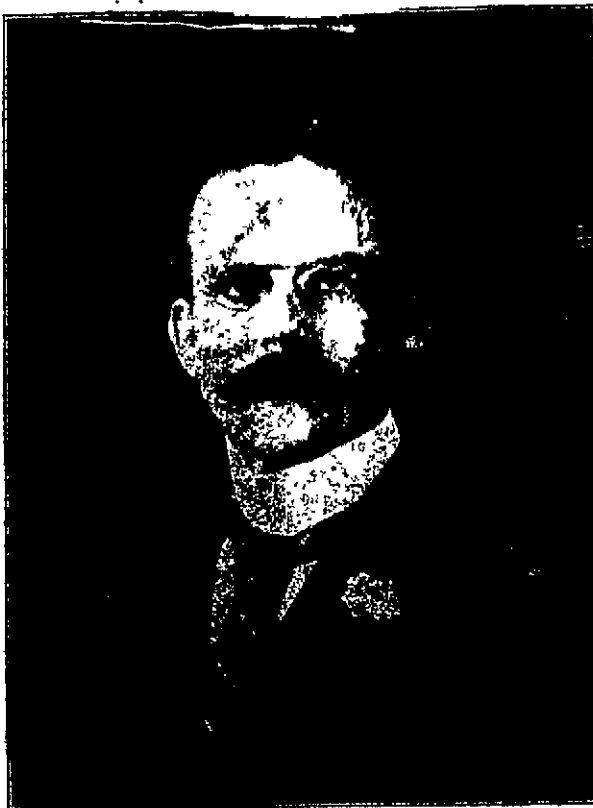
The moral influence of a big battleship was never shown to better advantage than in the quick results which followed the arrival of the Kentucky at Smyrna. The American claim for indemnity against the Porte had been pending for years and diplomacy had vainly plied its arts to bring about a settlement. Finally the Kentucky cast anchor in the harbor of Smyrna, and in less than a week the Turk had agreed to pay the American bill and give this country a ship-building contract besides. Great is Uncle Sam the collector and the broadside is his prophet.

The news from our special correspondent that Congressman Kahn will press his bill to make Molokai a national leper settlement should stimulate the Chamber of Commerce to send a delegation to Washington to combat the measure. Hawaii cannot afford to take the reputation which would come to it after the enactment of such a law nor does it want the leprosy which is now slowly disappearing to be perpetuated here. All in all the Kahn undertaking is a most serious attack upon the prosperity of this group.

That Delegate Wilcox can have no real influence at Washington is a fact which it needs no press telegram to announce. Wilcox belongs to no recognized American party, he is opposed to Republicanism and Democracy as well as to Americanism itself, and he cannot vote on legislative matters. He will be a sort of tolerated intruder in the Capital a target for passing jests and a hindrance rather than a help to the interests of Hawaii. Curiously may give him a sort of prominence for a few days or a few weeks but he is certain to sink out of view before the short session draws to a close.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE HEALTH BOARD

Dr. J. H. Raymond Took the Office Yesterday Afternoon.



DR. JAMES H. RAYMOND was yesterday elected President of the Board of Health to succeed E. C. Winston, who resigned the office. The election of Dr. Raymond was unanimous and there was a feeling manifested that the new head of the health affairs was a man of action and the interest of the public would be conserved. On Tuesday Dr. Raymond was commissioned by Governor Dole as a member of the Health Board.

Upon receiving his commission Dr. Raymond said that he was likely to be absent from Honolulu for several weeks at a time in the early part of the coming year, but he would serve upon the board nevertheless if the Governor would accept the condition. This was agreed to and Dr. Raymond took his seat with the rest of the members yesterday afternoon. He was warmly welcomed. When his name was mentioned toward the close of yesterday's business the young physician said that he would be out of the city after January 15 for four weeks.

The board, however, thought a president pro tem could be appointed during his absence and his election took place. In accepting the chair Dr. Raymond thanked the board for the honor conferred upon him. "As the duties of the president are thankless," said he, "I shall content myself with that appreciation of kindly feeling you have manifested toward me and I will do the best I can to be guided by your advice and do everything in my power to conserve the interests of the public."

The new President is a man of high standing in the medical profession both here and on the mainland, where he was an instructor in Rush College, Chicago. His knowledge of sanitation and the practical ideas on the subject will be of great benefit to the Health Department.

hand of fellowship to those who had been their enemies. "When blessed peace is restored," said the Field Marshal, "you will tell them that we are all in one country, that we have one interest and that we honor them. They have been fighting for a wrong cause, having been induced to do so by their misguided ruler. Nevertheless we honor them for fighting for the liberty we ourselves thoroughly believe in. And now, in the spirit of liberty, truth, justice and freedom, we are prepared to extend these privileges which other Englishmen value to those who have been fighting against us."

AFRIKANDER CONGRESS. WORCESTER, Cape Colony, Wednesday, Dec. 6.—The attendance at the Afrikaner Congress tomorrow is expected to be fully 4,000. The hotels are already filled to their capacity. The Afrikaners ridicule the idea of trouble. They say they can surely air their grievances without resorting to violence. They are greatly incensed at the posting of runs in positions commanding the meeting place. The slopes surrounding the town are crowded with artillery and troops with cannon have been posted on Gallows Hill and Surprise Hill.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 6.—At the opening of the second chamber today the President J. Gleichman said: "President Krueger arrives here today. He will take up his residence here. I take the occasion to propose that the chamber authorize me to welcome in its name the President to our country and offer him an expression of our cordial sympathy." The proposal was adopted amid cheers and bravos. Mr. Krueger arrived here today and was greeted at the station by the Burgomaster and Counsellor. A choir of 600 men and girls chanted Psalm 72 verses 6 and 11. The former President and his suite then repaired to the royal waiting room where the Burgomaster warmly welcomed them in a brief speech. Then followed Del Spink, president of the local South African Association, in a long welcoming address, assuring Mr. Krueger of the deep sympathy of the entire Dutch nation "who had," he said, so greatly, though vainly, hoped that the great powers who recently assembled at the peace conference would not have permitted that in South Africa the right of nations the right of war and civil law should be trampled under foot or a little nation be sacrificed in an unequal combat in defense of its existence.

The address after a long eulogy of the heroism of the Boers proceeded to liken Mr. Krueger to William the Silent who sacrificed everything for the welfare of his people, and concluded: "May your reliance on the Almighty, similar to that of the Prince of Orange, support you Mr. President in the arduous fight for right and liberty and may the liberty of your nation crown your courage. Then will Great Britain have learned the lesson of how dangerous it is to attempt to throttle the independence of a free nation."

Mr. Krueger's suite and the reception committee proceeded in open carriages to the Hotel des Indes which was resplendent with flags and bunting. There a host of ladies headed by the Baroness van Hartmann greeted the Boer statesman and a choir sang a hymn. Mr. Krueger then mounted the staircase preceded by three girls wearing blue sashes. On his arrival in the reception room the Baroness presented Mr. Krueger with a bouquet. The first chamber has authorized its President to welcome Mr. Krueger in behalf of the House as proof of its sympathy.

ROBERTS OLIVE BRANCH. DURBAN, Dec. 6.—Lord Roberts called for Cape Town today. Prior to his departure Lord Roberts made a speech during the course of which he adjured his hearers to hold out the

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves; due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Dyspepsia, weakness, and other worries will be things of the past and life will be worth living.

Hacking Cough—"I was troubled with dry, hacking cough. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and three bottles cured me and made me strong." George W. Bernum, Coolspring, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEWLY APPOINTED
Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SUBSIDY BILL AND CANAL ACT

They May Clash in the Senate With Unfortunate Results.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate steering committee today decided to give the Hanna-Frye ship-subsidy bill the right of way tomorrow and unless Senator Morgan, father of the Nicaragua canal bill, withdraws completely, a sharp skirmish is inevitable. Senator Frye at 2 o'clock will move to substitute the subsidy bill for the Nicaragua bill as the special order of business for December 10th. According to information tonight, Morgan will be on hand to oppose such a motion to the bitter end. Morgan remarked the other day that he was getting old and could not afford to postpone the Nicaragua bill any longer.

Senator Hanna is credited with being the motive power behind the subsidy bill, and especially as the author of the plan to substitute it for the Nicaragua canal bill, which he does not especially favor. Morgan will be aided in his fight by a number of Republicans who do not want the subsidy bill, at least in its present shape. Among these senators is Perkins, who declares he will offer an amendment to the subsidy bill when it comes up.

Morgan's fight is seriously complicated by the fact that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is intensely unpopular, but apparently must be disposed of before canal legislation can be considered. Fittigrew and Allen are waiting to fight the subsidy bill and may use the Nicaragua bill as a club to whack their friends Frye and Hanna.

AILMENTS OF THE PONTIFF

A Disputed Report of Another Operation for Tumor.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The Messenger says Dr. Mazzoni performed a slight operation yesterday on a tumor underneath the Pontiff's arm.

The Messenger asserts that the health of the Pope has not been altogether satisfactory for some time past, and he has occasionally suffered in the past where he was operated upon in 1898, which caused his physicians to perform a slight operation yesterday. It removed the pain.

The Pope has been merely recommended to rest for a few days, according to the paper mentioned.

On the other hand, a semi-official statement says the Pope's health is perfect, and that he continues his numerous receptions without fatigue.

The only incident, according to the semi-official statement, was that the Pope, a month ago, while examining a heavy object dropped it on his left toe. He said nothing until this week, when he told his physicians he felt a pain in walking, and Doctors Laponi and Mazzoni dressed the bruise. The Pope today is quite well and it is incorrect to say that the operation of 1898 is giving him any trouble, as only a healthy scar remains.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

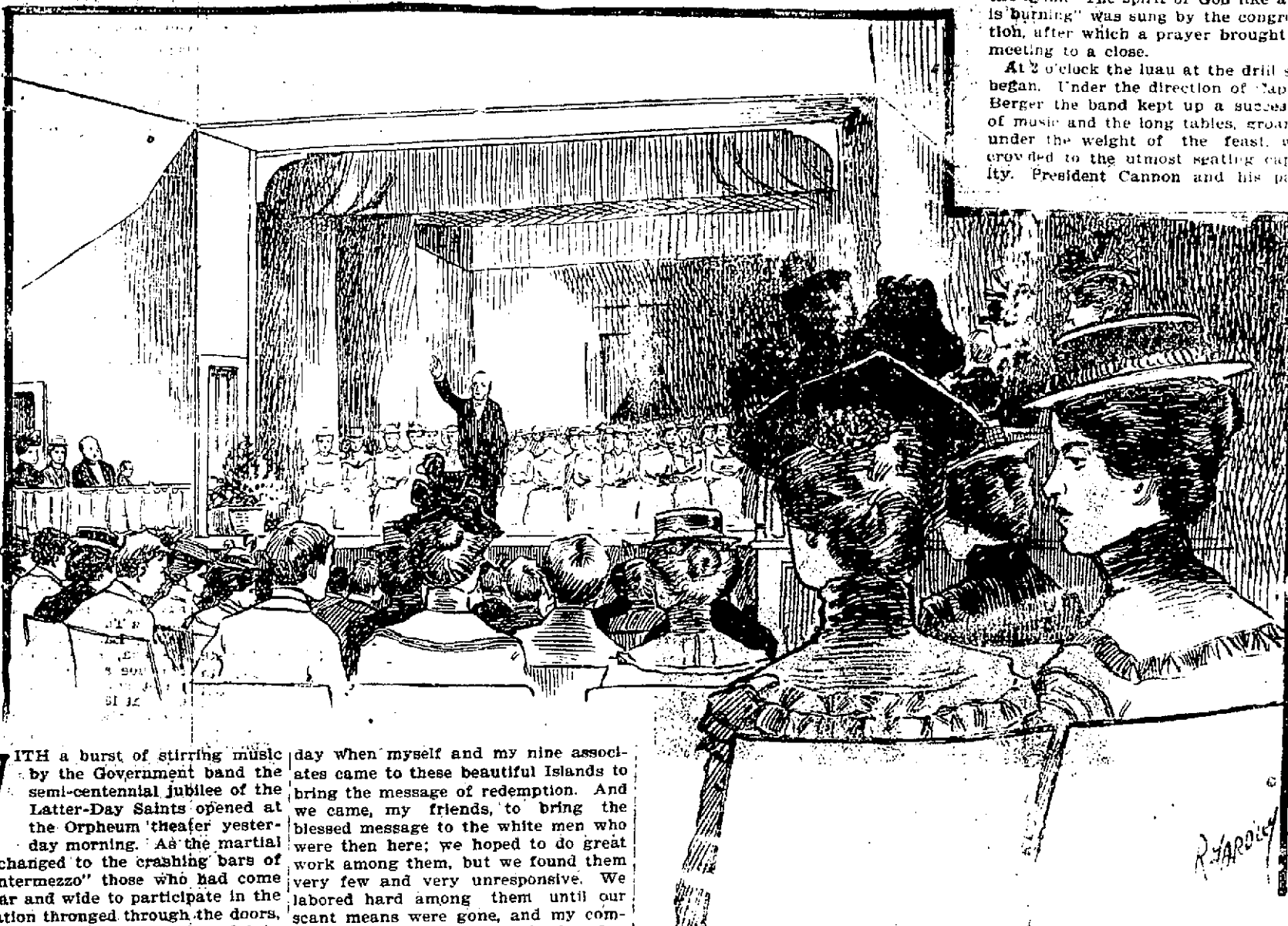
Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 18
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	PEKING	DEC. 21
COPTIC	DEC. 21	GAELIC	DEC. 21
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 8	MONGKONG MARU	JAN. 18
PEKING	JAN. 15	CHINA	JAN. 18
GAELIC	JAN. 22	DORIC	JAN. 22
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 31	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 1
CHINA	FEB. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 17
DORIC	FEB. 16	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6		

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H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS CELEBRATING THEIR SEMI-CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL



the hymn "The spirit of God like a fire is burning" was sung by the congregation, after which a prayer brought the meeting to a close.

At 2 o'clock the luncheon at the drill shed began. Under the direction of Captain Berger the band kept up a succession of music and the long tables, groaning under the weight of the feast, were crowded to the utmost seating capacity. President Cannon and his party

WITH a burst of stirring music by the Government band the semi-centennial jubilee of the Latter-Day Saints opened at the Orpheum theater yesterday morning. As the martial notes changed to the crashing bars of the "Intermezzo" those who had come from far and wide to participate in the celebration thronged through the doors, and when the music had softened into the beautiful strains of "The Holy City" there was not a seat left in the house.

Elder Samuel E. Woolley, in charge of the local Mormon church, opened the program with a short address of welcome, after which the combined choirs of the Mormon churches in splendid unison of voice sang the anthem "Praise the Lord." The opening prayer offered by Elder Woolley was followed by sacred anthems sung by the Honolulu choir and the Lanikuli Club.

A brief history of the first converts baptized by President Cannon and his companions was then given by Kala-lakoa, after which Miss Kellia rendered a clear soprano solo to the accompaniment of the Government Orchestra, and a double quartette of well-trained voices sang "Utah, We Love Thee."

Elder Woolley then announced President Cannon. As the aged pioneer of Mormonism came upon the stage he was greeted with a burst of applause.

Thanking his audience for their welcome he began a feeling address, touching upon his early experiences in the islands and the history of his church up to the present day.

"It is with feelings that I have no words to express," said he, "that I stand before this assemblage today, beholding in this bountiful and blessed fruit the result of the seedlings planted by myself and my companions fifty years ago."

"It seems but a little while since that

day when myself and my nine associates came to these beautiful islands to bring the message of redemption. And we came, my friends, to bring the blessed message to the white men who were then here; we hoped to do great work among them, but we found them very few and very unresponsive. We labored hard among them until our scant means were gone, and my companions became discouraged. One day they said they would no longer stay, that our work was unfruitful and our energies wasted. It was then that I protested and declared myself determined to stay in these islands and labor among its people—for I had come to know and love them. The little handful of white men whom we had come to carry the message to were scattered and would not listen, but I had found a people who were willing to listen and eager to learn. I declared that I would stay among them to teach them the blessed knowledge, and that I would do it alone if there were none who would remain with me. Two of the brothers I induced to stay, and we took up the work. And glorious work it was, my brethren, for within the period of three and a half years we worked there were upward of four thousand converts. How well do I remember my first three conversions and the baptisms in the surf on the shores of Maui! And again the glorious day when one hundred and fifty souls turned to the light! It was indeed a day of rejoicing. We performed the rites of baptism and sent them forth to spread the tidings among those still in spiritual ignorance. Many changes have come to pass within the time I have been absent among other fields. Fifty years has done much for the Hawaiian Islands, and the marks of time and change are all about; we see them on every hand, in the headstones of the dead, in the growth of children to man and womanhood, in the progress and outspreading of the cities here-

about—but, God be praised, there is one thing that is still the same. The blessed gospel is unchanged. As on that first day, fifty years ago this morning, the gift of redemption is free, the spirit is within the reach of all, and God's blessings are bestowed the same.

"Fifty years ago today I was a young man, twenty-two years of age. I have now been spared to reach three score and ten, and my hair is white, but of all the experiences of the intervening years there are none more dear to my memory than the blessed experiences of those three years upon the islands, where I saw the miracles of the gospel repeated in the healing of the sick, by faith and by the laying on of hands; where I grew strong in my own duties and certain of the divine help of God; where the sowing of the seed brought so bountiful a harvest. It was then that I was filled with prophecy for the future of Hawaii, and my prophecy has been fulfilled."

"Mr. Cannon concluded his address with a graceful tribute to the hospital-

ity of his followers in the islands, and spoke for a few moments in the native tongue, which though so long unfamiliar to him, he has not entirely forgotten.

A quartet composed of M. K. Makalau, Lima, C. Kinney and Charles Broad sang the "Aloha Anthem," followed by extemporaneous speeches and testimonials of old members and converts. Mrs. N. Alapai accompanied by the band, sang a contralto solo, and

sat at the first table, among those who dined with them being Hon. J. L. Kaulukou, J. F. Colburn, J. M. Monsarrat, J. A. Cummins and Mrs. Campbell. The committee in charge of the feast was Chas. C. Bush, chairman; Wm. B. Davis, Jos. Kekuku, A. Fernandez, Ah Fa, Minerva Fernandez, Labaole Nalona, Alice B. Woolley and Julia Wilder.

In the evening a brief but entertain-

ing program was given at the Orpheum to a crowded house, the Honolulu choir opening with a spirited jubilee song. After a prayer, a solo and chorus rendition of "My Own Dear Mountain Home" was creditably given by Chas. C. Bush and the Lanikuli Club. Miss Adelaide Fernandez and Miss Madeline Parker sweetly sang with blended soprano and alto the old love song, "Madeline." The Lanikuli Glee Club followed it with a vocal banjo effect accompaniment to "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," sung by one of their number.

An interesting variety of Utah, Hawaiian and other Pacific island views were exhibited with a stereopticon and the entertainment concluded with "Lamalama Kukila" by the Hiloal Kapa Glee Club. The audience was dismissed with a benediction.

This morning at 10 o'clock the program for the day will begin at the Orpheum. In the afternoon at 5 o'clock there will be a gathering on "Punchbowl Hill" in commemoration of a meeting held there by President Cannon and his associates on Dec. 12, 1850.

bless you all and keep you all in His spirit."

In the afternoon the program was resumed with anthems and songs by the choirs, and an opening prayer offered by Kallimaf. Adelaide Fernandez played a piano solo, and the hymn, "Beautiful Zion for Me," was sung by a mixed quartet, Ivy and Hattie Kekuku, Sam and Poi Kekauoha.

A history of the Mormon church in the islands and in Utah, from its beginning to the present time, was given by Charles Broad. This number had been on the morning program, but was omitted for lack of time. President Cannon spoke again in the afternoon, his address being in the nature of a sermon and an appeal to the faithfulness of the people to their church. The musical program, of several numbers, both vocal and instrumental, concluded at 4 o'clock with the congregational hymn, "We Thank Thee, Oh God, for a Prophet," by the combined choirs and congregation.

At 5 o'clock according to program there was a gathering at the foot of Punchbowl hill. There were upwards of two hundred who climbed the hill with President Cannon and listened to his address on the summit. He pointed out to them the places of landing and where the meeting of the little missionary party was held fifty years ago, also the location of the monument erected on Pacific Heights by the party the day after the meeting on Punchbowl hill. He concluded with reminiscences of early experiences about the islands. After a hymn and prayer the people descended and dispersed at the foot of the hill.

In the evening the auditorium was again filled to witness the last entertainment of the jubilee. The choir sang the opening song, "The World is Full of Beauty," and after prayer Frank Woolley and a selected quartet sang "The Mormon Boy" in solo and chorus.

The Auwalolima Quintette followed with a comic selection, "Bill of Fare," "Hoomaumau and Hoomaumau" was given by the Hiloal Kapa Glee Club, and the stereopticon views, consisting of Utah scenes and views of Hawaii and other Pacific islands, with an occasional "comic," occupied an interesting half hour. The meeting closed with the song "Fair Moonlight" by the Lanikuli Glee Club.

No further program has been definitely arranged, but two feasts will be given at the drill shed during the coming week, and there for other festivities are being perfected.

For the Aged

Health for All: Young and Old.

We are glad that our blood-purifying and blood-forming remedy is good for all ages. It brings health to pale and feeble children and it relieves the debility and weakness that naturally come to old age.

Mr. Levi Sargeant, of Grenfell, N. W. South Wales, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I have been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and sciatica. I have spent a great deal of money in trying to get rid of the pain, but without avail, and I have been confined to the bed for months at a time. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and began to improve at once. After taking only six bottles I felt quite well, and now am able to go about my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."

You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A native of Nihaui, Kuapuu, died of heart disease at Lunaillo Home. He was 80 years old.

Andrew Adams is recovering from an operation for appendicitis and is now able to be about.

Major J. W. Pratt has gone to Waiuku in order to preside at the election of officers of the new Maui military company.

Dr. Partridge of Hilo has made application for the position of government physician of North Kona. The office is already filled.

The decree of divorce granted libellant in the case of Rose C. Miner vs. Dr. Frank L. Miner was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court. The details are as already published in the Advertiser.

Albert Waterhouse, on behalf of the Punahou Alumni, yesterday handed over \$20 for the Leper's Christmas fund to Mrs. Walter Hoffmann, being the proceeds from the football match on Thanksgiving Day.

T. M. Smith, formerly clerk of the

Occidental Hotel in San Francisco, has arrived in Honolulu. Mr. Smith comes to assume charge of the Moana Hotel at Waikiki, the splendid establishment nearing completion. Mr. Smith has had many years of experience and will undoubtedly make a great success of the new beach resort.

A party composed of A. H. Davies, H. T. Davies, Mrs. Frank Walker and little son, came from San Francisco to the Zealandia. The party are now registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. They will remain to tour the islands before embarking for New Zealand, where Mrs. Walker will join her husband, who has extensive business interests in that city.

WHAT MRS. BOWLES FOUND OUT.

A hard thump on one's head may make it ache, but most headaches come without the aid of thumps or bumps. They are caused by poisons in the blood acting on the nerves.

The same is true of pains and lameness in the muscles of the back and sides—including rheumatism and lumbago.

Mrs. Mary Bowles will tell us about hers, and how she got over them at last; and a thankful woman she is for it.

"About ten years ago," she says in her letter, "my back and sides used to ache so bad that I was often perfectly helpless and prostrate. Sometimes for weeks continuously I could not raise my hand to any kind of work."

"For the last thirty-five years I have worked at dairying and farming in this district. I am now turned 76 years old and am well known throughout the district."

"When I first felt the pains in my back and chest I went to a chemist, who gave me a plaster to put on. This relieved me slightly for a day or two; then the pains were as bad as ever. I found out that it was my liver and kidneys that caused the trouble, and was prescribed for by three doctors and a chemist; but no good came of all they did."

"The pains I suffered in trying to pass the secretion from the kidneys were terrible; I could hardly bear them. By this time I was so bad I didn't know what to do or where to turn for help. What would have become of me if it had not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup I dare not think."

"But, as a kind Providence ordained it, I saw an advertisement of a case like mine being cured by that medicine, and I got a bottle from a chemist in Muswellbrook. That single bottle relieved me very much, and by continuing to use the Syrup of the good Mother Seigel I got well."

"I now attend to my work as I did before the complaint came upon me—thanks to this remedy that was brought from England to Australia, where it does such a lot of good."

"I keep it all the time in the house, and always mean to. And when anybody is ill among my acquaintances or friends, I tell them to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, for if anything will cure them that will."—Mrs. Mary Bowles, Kayuga, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899.

DILATORY DOCTORS

Neglect of Government Physicians.

THEY WILL BE SHAKEN UP

They Draw Their Salaries But Fail To Record the Statistics of the Work.

Radical reforms are proposed in the methods now pursued by Government physicians in making reports of their districts to the Board of Health. This proposed reform was intended to be discussed at each meeting for the last two or three weeks, but other matters which needed prompt action intervened and the question has been continued from week to week.

That the reports of Government physicians are incomplete can be seen at a glance at the monthly and quarterly reports which are sent into the head office of the Health Department with the utmost disregard for regularity.

Vital statistics of the health of residents on the other islands, or, in fact, of any district outside the limits of the City of Honolulu, are not obtainable at the Board of Health office. This is largely due to the negligence of certain of the Government physicians, whose duties include the making up of reports as well as the treating of the poor, and is partly due to the very poor system of blanks for that purpose.

The monthly and quarterly reports do not fit one another. The monthly report consists of spaces for the names of the persons treated, the number of office and the number of house visits, but gives no clue as to the nature of the disease from which each one is suffering.

At the end of every three months the Government physician is supposed to group his monthly reports into the quarterly report. The latter has no space for the names of Mary Jones and John Jenkins, whom no one at the Board of Health knows anything about, but there are spaces to show that the physician treated for typhoid fever, for example, "9 persons, of whom 6 recovered and 3 died; whooping cough, 6 treated, 6 recovered." Dr. Pratt, Executive Officer of the Board of Health, says that the monthly reports coming in as they do, do not give the slightest clue to the increase or decrease of any special disease in a district. Tuberculosis might be increasing at an alarming rate in a district, yet the monthly report would give no evidence of it. The names count for nothing as to statistics, and should not and need not be used in the making up of a report of this nature.

If the monthly reports, containing statistics bearing on the prevalence of certain diseases which might under peculiar conditions increase in an alarming manner, the Board of Health in Honolulu could take steps to combat them. At present such an increase would only be known every three months.

"The methods now in vogue," said Dr. Pratt, yesterday, "are obsolete to a certain extent and need thorough revision. The statistics obtainable from the reports of government physicians are ridiculously meager. I intend to ask the board to have a committee appointed to take this matter in hand and see if something radically different cannot be gotten up and the government physician be made to furnish particulars of the health in their districts in these blanks, so that we can obtain some idea of the existing conditions there."

The dilatoriness of the government physicians will be discussed at the next meeting of the board. Few of the twenty odd government physicians who receive salaries ranging from \$50 to \$125 a month for looking after sick people who cannot afford to pay a fee to a private practicing physician, are making their reports with the regularity required of them. For several years this state of affairs has existed, with the result that the health board has not a complete record of health statistics from any part of the island group with the exception of Honolulu. Even Honolulu was behind the times in this respect and reforms here were inaugurated under the presidency of Dr. Wood on lines similar to those adopted by the New York health board.

It is said that some physicians have not sent in their reports for six months at a time. It is expected that a general shaking up of government physicians will take place at the next meeting of the board.

An Old Soldier's Bequest.

Walter Houston, an old soldier, who died recently at Uluka, Wis., bequeathed \$12,000 to the Veteran's Home, at Waupaca, Wis. He visited the home some time ago disguised as a tramp soldier, and he was so kindly treated that he determined to remember the institution substantially when he died.

The Kamehameha Schools will celebrate Founder's Day next Wednesday with appropriate ceremonies.

Prof. Koebels is now making from Hawaiian fibers, his own cork for layers, such as is used for mounting butterflies.

The fact that nine lepers were driven through the streets of this city the other day in a couple of express wagons which are used every day for other purposes, caused a great deal of adverse criticism on the part of those who witnessed the spectacle.

Governor Dole has gone to Kauai.

THE END OF THE MORMON JOYFUL JUBILEE FESTIVAL

Latter-Day Saints Visit Punchbowl Where Their Monument Was Erected a Half Century Ago.

THE enthusiasm of the Mormon jubilee celebration was in no wise abated yesterday, as was attested by the crowded house when the morning exercises opened at the Orpheum, according to program, at 10 o'clock, with the congregational hymn, "How Firm a Foundation." The combined choir, aggregating sixty voices, having had the benefit of the previous day's practice, was much improved and sang together with force and harmonious unison. An impressive opening prayer was offered by Kanahele and the program began with the "Hallelujah Chorus" by the Lale choir.

Chas. Bush, in a few well chosen words, made an introductory speech for the visitors from Utah, a number of whom responded with short addresses expressive of their pleasure and appreciation of the hospitality with which they were being treated by the churches and people of the islands.

A sextet composed of M. K. Makalau, Chas. Broad, Clarence Kinney, Dan Kalanawa, Lima and Palili sang "The Watchman," followed by an organ solo, "Under the Double Eagle," by Mrs. Mattie Bush. Extemporaneous speeches occupied an entertaining half hour, among them that of Edmund Eldredge, who was announced by Mr. Bush as the pioneer companion of President Cannon in the early settlement of Utah.

Mr. Eldredge is a few happy words expressed his pleasure in the present occasion and said that while he came as a stranger, there were no strangers in the great fraternity of a common faith and religion. He dwelt reminiscently upon the early trials of himself and Mr. Cannon in the year 1847 in Utah, the peril of the dread Indian foe, the difficulties of ox team travel across the unexplored plains and the manifold

hardships of the pioneer in religion and in the settlement of the country. He spoke also of his interest in the Hawaiian people, first aroused through meeting a number of them in Utah and subsequently through his experiences during a trip to the islands a few years later. He concluded with an earnest expression of his feeling of Christian fellowship and a blessing for the Hawaiian people.

A sprightly duet, "Come, Merry Birds of Spring," by Ivy and Hattie Kekuku was followed by a soprano solo, "Beautiful Eden," Minerva Fernandez, Samuel Lua sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and a few numbers of the program were omitted, as it was found that the time was growing late.

Abraham Fernandez spoke extemporaneously, his words being of a congratulatory nature. A trio, "O Restless Sea," and the anthem, "I Waited Patiently," concluded the morning exercises, the principal feature being the address of George Q. Cannon, delivered partly in English and partly in the native tongue. The address of Mr. Cannon was in substance as follows:

"My brethren, I am rejoiced to meet with you today. I have rejoiced from yesterday morning until the present time. I am rejoiced and I am thankful to see so great a concourse of people gathered together to participate in a glorious work of this kind, and I am inexpressibly glad to observe the vast improvement and the great advancement in the work of God and the Church of Jesus Christ here in these beautiful islands. I would that I might speak to you fluently and as I feel, in your native tongue, but I feel that you will understand the spirit of my words, even though I cannot express myself fully in your language. "I feel today more than ever the ties that bind the people of God together, the spirit of the Lord that makes us all love each other, irrespective of race and condition, bound together with the blessed ties of a common religion. It must be so the world over, where people come to believe in the gospel and

go down into the waters of baptism, they grow to love one another, and that, my brethren, is the great principle of divine love and religion. It is the principle we are struggling to spread abroad among the peoples of the earth. We are soon to have missionaries in Japan, and the day will soon come when we shall reach out to China and Russia and Portugal, and all the corners of the earth. We must work fast for the second coming of Jesus is near, and it is a great labor. We want to implant in the heart of each of our converts that great desire to spread the blessed message and increase the joy and the blessings of the Church of Jesus Christ. That is our work—to establish good things upon the earth, to spread the message of the gospel of the Lord, to prepare for that great event which will be another such as that of the flood.

"Let us be ready. Let us labor. Let us struggle hard to make the people of the earth as one great family in Zion, to bring the unenlightened into the light, to baptize and teach the faith in the gospel. Let us work and look forward in joyful anticipation to that time when great peoples shall dwell together in one family, without strife or contention, perfect in love. The day is coming, but it will be the millennium, my brethren. The prophecy of the future means much labor and much joy in the great work of bringing people together—the peoples of the earth—in a happy state of harmony and love, where they shall not deride one another and shall dwell in peace and universal love and all shall be filled with divine joy.

"This is God's desire. When it is done, then will be the time to cleanse the earth, to forgive sinners that are everywhere. When a man commits sin and then repents, God will forgive him and he shall be saved unless he has apostatized. But if he keeps on sinning, he will continue to retrograde until he is beyond all redemption, and he shall be lost.

"Let us all endeavor to live righteously. In the beauty of a pure and faithful life, it is better for us to die than to go into sin. God promises many things to the faithful. And his promises shall be fulfilled.

"And, brethren, God is just. He will not hold the people of Hawaii responsible for the sins of their fathers. If they walk in the light and lead righteous lives they shall be rewarded. With the peoples of the earth who have long been enlightened the judgment will be more strict, and if they sin they shall lose their portion.

In conclusion I call for a blessing upon the people of Hawaii. I have not talked so much in your language for forty-six years. I believe I have not felt so keenly, in those forty-six years, the fervent love and Christian fellowship I feel for you all today. It is a great and blessed meeting. May God

HAWAII'S FUTURE.

Probable Action of the Present Congress.

ALL LEPEERS MAY BE SENT HERE

Measure for Making Molokai the Dumping Ground for the Nation.

Federal Buildings, Revenue Cutter, Pacific Cable and Effect of Wilcoxism on Investments.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Despite the fact that away from the center of the strife one feels out of it, Hawaii will be in the center of many a battle legislative during the short term of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which will open Monday and until the 4th of March next engage the best efforts of nearly 1,000 citizens. Of course there are not so many members of both branches of Congress but to see the efforts being made in the various departments to prepare the work, the figures which must stand as the basis for Congressional action and the recommendations of the chiefs of the bureau of the Government, brings realization that the time of the term means that there is a constant draft upon the resources of every department to meet the demands of the legislative branch.

Friends of Hawaii who have stood by the new Territory in the fights of the past are still active in their interest and promise to again show their feeling of sympathy when the time of legislation comes. Even with a Wilcox on the floor there will be no lack of the old time friends who will stand ready to introduce and push to passage any legislation which is needed for the islands. Few bills for the general government of the islands are certain of introduction now, although there are many in contemplation. In a general way these may be said to bear upon the land question and to have for their object the making more nearly like that of the other Territories the basis of the holding of the public domain.

One of the measures which will be introduced in all probability but which will be put over in the stress of the business of a short term will be that of Congressman Kahn of California for the taking over by the general Government of the leper settlement and the assembling there of all those suffering from the same affliction from all parts of the United States. There has been no general discussion of such a measure but it was outlined on the stump by Kahn and he says he thinks that such a change will be for the best both on the part of the islands and the general Government. The placing of the settlement under the specific control of the Marine Hospital service would insure the most scientific care of the unfortunate and there would be no danger of the relaxation of any of the segregation laws.

First in importance, however, of all the things which will come up for the consideration of the Congress at this time will be the appropriations as outlined in the report of the Secretary of the Territory to the President. These estimates, reached by the Treasury Department too late to be incorporated in the regular book of such estimates but have been made the subject of a special communication to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. In no wise have they been changed or amended and I was assured today by one of the chiefs of that department that there would be no change in the estimates in the effort to have the money asked for given at this time. Of the subjects considered as of paramount importance now the purchase of a site for a Federal building for Honolulu, the erection of a postoffice and custom house at Hilo and the enlargement of the harbor facilities at the Capital are in advance but the extension of the light-house system to the group and the early pushing of the Pearl Harbor opening work will come close to the front.

Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, is of the opinion that only by direct legislation may there be sent to the islands a cutter for the use of the collector of customs in the use of the coast for possible smuggling. The service is now on the regular basis which was established for the safeguarding of the continental sea coast. Recently there have been many demands made upon this branch for the detailing of vessels for the use of the War Department, which is called the customs cutters in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. But in each case the cutters which were asked have been refused for the reason that the service has not the expansion capacity to permit the sending of vessels to those coasts. So in the case of Hawaii, though there has been no request, though from the special agent in charge of that establishment that there should be a vessel nothing may be done until there has been made a Congress such provision as will permit the expansion of the service.

Much regret is felt in circles well formed as to the probable result of the meeting of the Island Legislature in the spring over the presence in both houses of a majority for the Independent party. There is expressed a fear that

there may be such pressure as to pass over the head of the Governor some measures which will make it very hard for the islands to keep to the front in the coming speedy investment of money which have been thrown on the market by the re-election of President McKinley. Some men here who have not of late been in the habit of being pugnacious by Wilcox and his associates have been in the habit of being pugnacious by Wilcox and his associates.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The advocates of a Pacific cable under the ownership and control of the United States Government will make a determined fight at the opening of this session of Congress for a hearing and vote on the bill now before the lower house, and the prospects are that in the event of a vote being given it will result in the authorization of the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu immediately. The completion of the line to the Asiatic coast as soon as possible to secure further legislation. It is the temper of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that there should be no further delay for the starting of the work and as there are few men in Congress who do not think that the Government should own and control the line, that plan seems to be assured. In the way of the acceptance of the Cable bill at this session is the shortness of the time for the consideration of business, and there is so much to be done that some things must of necessity be over. It is not too much to say, however, that there is a serious intention on the part of some of the leaders on the Republican side to endeavor to push through the bill, even if the amount of money involved will preclude the authorization of more than the line to Honolulu at this time.

DID SHE DIE OF POISONING?

Something of a mystery shrouds the sudden death of Miss Clara Schneider at Waikiki yesterday. Miss Schneider was a young woman, about twenty-three years of age, who was employed in the family of Paul Neumann. The family has of late been staying on the C. L. Carter premises at Waikiki, near Sans Souci.

Yesterday morning Miss Schneider did not make her appearance as usual and one of the family went to the door of her room and knocked. There was no reply to repeated knockings, and the family finally becoming alarmed, the door was forced open.

The young woman was found lying upon her bed, fully dressed and apparently asleep. An attempt was made to awake her, but this proved unsuccessful and Dr. Walters was immediately sent for. It was seen that something was wrong, and that the girl had probably been in an unconscious condition for some time.

Dr. Walters, upon his arrival, made an examination and did all in his power to bring the girl to consciousness, but with no success. At five minutes after one o'clock yesterday afternoon she died.

Miss Schneider was in apparently perfect health when she retired Tuesday night, and was in good spirits. When she was discovered unconscious in her room, the door had been locked and she had moved none of her clothing, apparently having felt ill at the time of her retiring.

A post-mortem examination was held at the morgue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Drs. Walters and Emerson conducted the examination. Fluids of the stomach were given to the Territorial chemist, Dr. Shoy, for examination, as it is suspected that the death was due to poisoning. It is thought that morphine was probably the drug used. Whether the poison was administered by the victim herself, and with suicidal intent, is not known.

When the chemist has completed his examination the coroner's jury will return a verdict. The jurors viewed the body yesterday afternoon and have been discharged until called.

The funeral of Miss Clara Schneider will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams.

A DARING TRY

FOR JEWELRY DROPS MEDICINE

TO BE MARRIED

Dr. Sandow, of Kani, will sail to Wed Mss Elson.

Dr. H. F. Sandow, the popular medical practitioner on the Garden Isle, has officially announced that he is to be married. In a letter to the Board of Health asking for leave of absence as the agent of the board on the island of Maui the physician tells his reason for making the request. The board, which had anticipated something more terrible than the doctor's going away to the Coast to wed a pretty daughter of California, smiled when the news was broken to them and there was a general raising of hands and a vigorous nodding of heads when the President graciously put a motion to them asking whether they approved of Dr. Sandow's leaving his post of duty.

The doctor said in his communication to the board that he had been asked to go to Maui to get married. I will return in February. With the board's permission I will leave my work as agent of the board in the hands of Mr. Goodhue. He stated that the letter had made an application for a license to practice medicine and it was understood that it was to be granted. The board acquiesced in this arrangement and Dr. Sandow is free to spend his way to the Coast to wed. He will marry Miss Elson, sister of Charles Elson, assistant principal of the High school. The young lady, who is in the Islands last summer and while on Kani met Dr. Sandow and for fate

H. H. Rogers is likely to succeed Marcus Daly as manager and president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. He was once a newspaper but is a multi-millionaire.

DEAD FROM THE CALABASH POLISH

Thomas Mitchell Bought Wood Alcohol To Work With And Drank It.

Another victim of the unrestricted sale of methylated spirits in Honolulu was stretched out upon the Queen's Hospital morgue slab last evening shortly after 5 o'clock. His name is Thomas Niau Mitchell, aged 28 years, and he was a well-known young man about town. On Sunday last Mitchell was a healthy man. Upon that day he drank methylated spirits, otherwise known as wood alcohol, from a root beer bottle. Half of the bottle was emptied by him. Monday he was very sick and shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning he presented himself at the Queen's Hospital in a pitiable condition.

He was able to talk intelligently, gave his name, told what he had drunk, and spoke of his condition. He said that he had bought a bottle of alcohol from a local drug store to be used in polishing calabashes. While engaged in this work he slipped from the bottle at first, then took copious draughts from it, and finally emptied—drained it. He believes that he drank it a more than half the bottle.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon the young man became unconscious, and from that time on until 5 o'clock he was in a stupor relieved only by death. A coroner's jury was impaneled by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth last evening composed of the following persons: Fred. Smith, Chas. Tobin, S. Kuy, Thos. McKeague, G. A. Bower, Chas. Dickinson. They visited the Hospital morgue and viewed the remains. The two brothers of the deceased were present and told the story of the young man's thirst for liquor which caused his death. The inquest will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The coroner's jury which spent nearly a week in ascertaining the cause of the death of the four Portuguese on Punchbowl, came to the conclusion that methylated spirits had much to do with their tragic demise. They framed in their verdict upon the death of "Joe" Silva a strong recommendation that the Board of Health ask of the Legislature that methylated spirits, Cuban spirits and other like liquors, be placed upon the restricted sale list. Alcohol is sold by the drug stores now under special conditions and the name of the buyer is always recorded. Death after death has occurred by the drinking of methylated spirits, and it is considered more fatal in its effects than the pure alcohol in large quantities.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, who attended Mitchell, gave a certificate of death giving the cause as "alcoholic poisoning." Under these circumstances no post-mortem will be held.

THE KAISER

SNUBS KRUEGER

A Serious Check to Oom Paul's Plans of Intervention.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Mr. Krueger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that in consequence of previous arrangements he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will, therefore, proceed direct from Cologne for Holland. He telegraphed to this effect this afternoon.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired communication, says: "Mr. Krueger's visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake, it would be even a great crime, to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support."

This declaration is accompanied with reproaches, Mr. Krueger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerrilla warfare and having disregarded Germany's advice when he might have still followed it."

The press generally strikes the same note to this effect this afternoon. The Emperor's intimation was conveyed to Mr. Krueger by the German envoy at Luxembourg, who arrived at Cologne today.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A special from Cologne says Mr. Krueger, after he had received Emperor William's telegram, spoke as follows to a deputation styled "Friends of the Boers":

"I hope with all my heart that the circumstance which prevents His Majesty from receiving me today will become more favorable later. I shall never cease to have confidence in the spirit of justice of the Emperor, who, without knowing me, sent me four years ago significant encouragement. I shall stay some time at The Hague and will then renew my request and this time the Emperor will not refuse."

Mr. Krueger was very sad and afterwards retired to his apartment in tears.

RECAPITULATION

Of running expenses of the Government, 1900 and 1901; salaries, pay rolls and incidentals as per Appropriation bill:

Permanent settlements . . . \$ 1,060
Judiciary Department . . . 74,970
Governor's and Secretary's offices . . . 118,900
Treasury's office, including interest on bonded indebtedness . . . 255,687
Auditor's office . . . 16,500
Tax office . . . 54,000
Attorney General's Department . . . 47,190
Department of Public Instruction . . . 357,209
Department Public Works . . . 188,739
Commissioner Public Lands . . . 15,940
Bureau of Survey . . . 29,455
Bureau of Geology . . . 10,325
Bureau of Water Works . . . 39,455
Board of Health . . . 282,437
Forest and Nurseries . . . 17,696
Public Grounds . . . 11,332
Fire Department . . . 52,169

Total . . . \$1,861,613

Wireless Telegraph Scheme.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A cable to the Sun from London says: It is reported that Marconi is arranging to erect wireless telegraph stations along the route from Great Britain to Australia to enable voyagers to send and receive messages daily throughout the trip. It is stated that negotiations are proceeding for the necessary rights to Franklin Point, the Lizard, Ushant, Cape Finisterre, Gibraltar, Malta, Algiers, Sardinia, Sicily, Greece, Alexandria, Aden, Cocos Islands and Australian ports. The promoters predict they will be able to transmit telegrams at 4 cents a word.

HOW TO CURE COUGHS.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near America, Dutchess county, N. Y., says "Cham-berlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine child's remedy for cough and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the cough has become a severe one, the child's cough has developed. It will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Chamberlain's Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agent, N. Y.

A large number of articles at the Kani detention camp and Kala Wai, being seized, will be disposed of at public auction. Most of the equipment was sent to the Leper Settlement some time ago.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The Czar is convalescing. Lieut. Robinson is recovering. Dawson is overhauled with rule map. Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, steady. The Chinese Cabinet has resigned. Americans now control London meat prices. The Southern rebellion in China is reviving. One of Mormon Lorenzo Snow's wives has died. Lord Roberts has left Durban for Cape Town. Vickers Sons & Maxims may buy out the Krumps. Krueger left Cologne for The Hague on December 6. A bid has been introduced to make Oklahoma a State. Minors near Pelly's Mouth, B. C., have been eaten by wolves no further attempt to see the Kaiser. Lord and eggs may be cornered at Chicago by the Cudahys. It is reported that 2,000 Boers are surrounded east of Pretoria. The Kalgan expedition was a failure, the Chinese evading battle. Relatives of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, will contest his will. Mrs. N. N. Stevens has been re-elected President of the W. C. T. U. Maurice Thompson, the author, is dangerously ill at his home in Indiana. George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts may be the next Ambassador to Italy. The Alameda, which left Sydney on December 3, is bringing £300,000 in specie. All in all \$1,000,000 have been sent from America to India for famine relief. Two men lost their lives in a wreck on the Northern Pacific at Rooster, Mont. The Canal Commission makes an emphatic indorsement of the Nicaragua route. Galveston is threatened with a typhoid epidemic owing to insanitary conditions. The Dewey Arch Committee has disbanded and will return money to subscribers. An American syndicate will spend millions in London building electric railways. Commodore Alexander Henderson, U. S. N., retired, is seriously ill at Yonkers, N. Y. In a Southern Pacific collision near Suisun, Cal., seven were killed and many hurt. Columbia University will give the degree of B. S. to students, who qualify in pedagogy. The summer's clean-up of the Cariboo mines, British Columbia, are over a third of a million. The House Military Committee will make a strong anti-canteen amendment to Root's Army bill. Senator Clay of Georgia has introduced a bill to admit free of duty articles controlled by trusts. Miss Alta Rockefeller is growing new ear drums under the care of the most famous doctor in Vienna. Missionaries and others who went through the siege protest against lenient treatment of China. Zella Nicolaus, who sued George Gould for \$40,000, is now suing her husband for a separation. Gov. Pingree of Michigan has pardoned Generals White and Marsh upon the payment of \$5,000 fine each. The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is in session at Louisville, Ky. Five masked men robbed the office of the Western Lumber Co., at Portland, Ore., and got away with \$5,000. In Los Angeles the Democrats elected the Mayor but the Republicans got seven of the nine Councilmen. Gen. Tung Fu Hsing has been deprived of his rank by imperial edict but left in command of his troops. Millionaire J. Sloat Fassett of New York has gone to Mexico to develop his mining and railway interests there. The Columbia University football team will not go to California for want of a cash guarantee from Berkeley. In a duel at Williamsport, W. V., a clergyman, Rev. Dr. Wohl, shot David Stokes, a lawyer, and was himself killed.

The small German force at Paoing Fu lost twenty killed and many wounded. They were attacked by 2,500 Boxers.

Telegraphers on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad are on a strike. Blackham's plurality in Kentucky is 3,489.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compania Sud Americana de Vapores are now connections of the Panama Railroad.

A big strike of gold has been made on Yellow river, a tributary of the Yukon. Bandits are holding up Vancouver citizens in broad daylight.

Lord Rosebery will resume the leadership of the Liberal party, but Harcourt and Morley will not pledge themselves to support his policy.

Bishop Potter's anti-vice crusade in New York has brought quick results. Scores of women have left red-light districts and gone to other cities.

Rulers of Austria and Italy will not receive Krueger. The Parisian press criticizes the refusal of Emperor William.

John Armstrong Chanler, ex-husband of Amelle Rives and great grand-son of the first John Jacob Astor, has escaped from an insane asylum and is at large.

A resolution, expressing sympathy with the mission of ex-President Krueger, has been introduced in the House by Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ernest Schilling, formerly Victoria Morosini, daughter of the millionaire partner of Jay Gould, who married her father's coachman, is now a rental wreck.

The 11 o'clock closing ordinance is affirmed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and a great legislative battle is on to extend the time of selling liquor until midnight.

Nellie Neustetter, a co-respondent in the Vanderbilt divorce case, has married the discarded private secretary of the Duke of Manchester. He is a cousin of Lord Angelsey.

The steamer Portland will run between San Francisco and the Isthmus. Burglars using dynamite wrecked the bank at Silverton, Ore., but were driven off without booty.

Captain Chester and five officers of the battleship Kentucky are at Constantinople, where they may make some representation to the Porte about the American mission claims.

James G. Stow, United States Consul General at Cape Town, says Boer prisoners are anxious for peace, and the stories of wholesale burning of farms by Britons, and predicts that the war will end within four months.

Tang Wang Huang, author of the Paoing fu outrages on missionaries, was taken to Tien-Tsin, paraded in a cart by a German guard and handed over to the Provisional Government for decapitation.

Chinese are being smuggled into New York from the Canadian border over the Tishig Valley Railroad. Arrests have been made at Jersey City and the entries will be stopped. Many Chinese got in before the trick was discovered.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

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The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality.

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Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

Chemical Balances.

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A large stock of

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

DAY OF THE OUTBREAK

First Anniversary of the Black Death.

PLAGUE A YEAR AGO TODAY

The Board of Health Will Celebrate Its Semi-Centennial Tomorrow.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Tomorrow the Board of Health of Hawaii attains a half century of existence. Today is the first anniversary of the plague's outbreak in Honolulu.

Since 1850 the city has passed through many critical experiences and several times has been in the throes of scourges which threatened to wipe out the population. In 1855 came the terrible small pox epidemic. This was the first important matter of health with which the board had to struggle. The cholera which suddenly appeared in Honolulu five years ago was promptly met by the Board of Health and held in check. The President of the Board of Health, in his report in 1886, has the following to say of the organization of the board:

"A Board of Health was first organized in this kingdom on December 13, 1850, by the following order of King Kamehameha III.:

"Be it known to all whom it may concern that we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby empower and authorize Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, Dr. George A. Lathrop, Benjamin F. Hardy, G. W. Hunter, C. Hoffman, M. D., Richard Hill Smythe and W. Newcomb to act as a Board of Health (four of them to be a quorum) for the good of the inhabitants of Honolulu, and we hereby request and authorize them to communicate, respecting the same, with the Governor of our Island of Oahu, and to point out to him everything that in their opinion ought to be done or undone, removed or procured, for the preservation (from?) and cure of contagious, epidemic and other diseases, and more especially of cholera, as may have occurred to each of them on the day preceding.
"Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this our order.
"Done in our Privy Council this 13th day of December, 1850.

"Kamehameha.
"Keoni Ana."
No formal celebration of the anniversary will be held except that the Board of Health will hold a regular weekly session this afternoon and probably pass the compliments of the day in honor of the occasion.

The Advertiser of December 13, 1899, giving a ten-column account of the first, known cases of bubonic plague in Honolulu, which occurred on December 12, 1899, just one year ago today, had the following to say by way of introduction:

"The bubonic plague has come to Honolulu. How it came no one knows. There are many theories but no ascertainable facts. The black scourge may have originated among immigrants; it may have been brought ashore from a slightly infected ship by rats and it may have been hidden in Chinese or Japanese goods, more especially groceries. The latter theory is the one that finds the more acceptance.

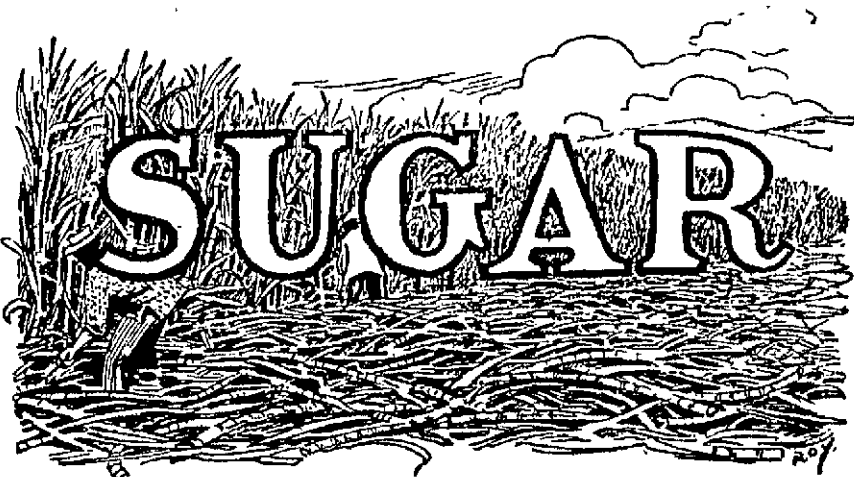
"At any rate the plague is here and that is the main point. Dr. Herbert is authority for the statement that there was a mild case on November 10th, news of which was kept quiet. What brought the scourge to public notice was the sudden death of the Chinese bookkeeper of Wing Wo Tai's general merchandise store on Nuuanu street, near King. Dr. Herbert was called by a Chinese physician and he pronounced the case bubonic plague. A study of the cultures proved him to be right. Drs. Hoffman, Carmichael and Day concurring in the autopsy. Before the report of these surgeons had been made Wing Wo Tai's store was quarantined. Another case was discovered on Maunakea street, near Pauahi, and quarantine was instituted there. The bodies of both victims were burned. Three more cases have swelled the death list to five.

"The Council of State, the Board of Health and the Board of Education convened and took action. The militia was ordered out for guard duty and the Government schools closed. Measures were taken to clean up the whole town after the fashion set in the cholera epidemic. Inter-island steamers in port were forbidden to leave but the Kinai got away with half a cargo. A rush of Japs to the Board of Health office in quest of permits—which were refused—to leave Oahu for other parts of the group was one of the phases of the situation. On every hand were signs of extreme public tension and these were increased by the characteristic Honolulu rumors. Everybody had a story to tell and as a general thing little was lost in the telling. It was safe to discount everything heard which had not previously received official sanction.

"The United States army authorities acted quickly in the matter of bringing in men with shore leave. Provost guards went out and rounded up every stray soldier. Tonight it is supposed that every man belonging to the transports is on board."

On March 31 of the present year the last case of plague occurred. On May 1 quarantine was raised. Out of over seventy cases of the disease in Honolulu there were about sixty which proved fatal.

Colonel George W. Macfarlane may come in from the Coast very shortly.



SUGAR
SUGAR QUOTATIONS have unchanged in the last two weeks on the market. The latest advices by the Zealandia, dated San Francisco, December 3, are from the circular of Williams, Dimond & Co., and are furnished by F. A. Schaefer & Co.

We last had this pleasure 28th ult. per S. S. Doric.

SUGAR.—Prices both in the local market and for export to Honolulu continue unchanged.

BASIS.—No sales since last advices. Making basis for 96 degree centrifugal in New York 4.37c, San Francisco 4.37c, December 1, 9s 9d.

DRY GRANULATED, NEW YORK.—Unchanged.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of November 28th, show a reduction in the refined stocks of raw sugar, barely enough being on hand for two weeks' meetings, and consequently a firmer tone to the market in raws is manifest, but quotations remain nominally unchanged.

REFINED.—Is in rather better demand, but since the American Sugar Refining Company did not follow the reductions in prices made by the other refiners, announced in our last respects, the market is somewhat unsettled with shadings on some grades.

LONDON CABLE, November 23.—Reports Java No. 15 D. S., 12s 3d; fair refining, 11s 3d; December beets, 9s 9d. The European markets are steady and unchanged, and as regards estimates he coming year, Mr. Licht reported on 17th ult. that up to that time he saw no reason to revise his figures, which consequently remain at 5,900,000 tons.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willett & Gray report, November 22: Total stock United States four ports, in all hands, estimated November 21, 74,917 tons, against 192,242 tons same time last year; six principal ports Cuba, estimated November 20, 1,700 tons, against 12,000 tons last year; total stock in all principal countries, by cable November 22, at latest uneven dates, 631,817 tons, against 789,742 tons; deficiency under last year, 158,125 tons.

MANY FILIPINOS STOP FIGHTING

Twenty-two Hundred Give Up To the American Forces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The War Department today received the following dispatch telling of the voluntary surrender of a large number of insurrectionists to General Young at Santa Maria. The omissions in the telegram comes of faulty transmission or an inability to plausibly decipher the missing words:

"MALACANAN, Manila.—Adjutant General, Washington: Two thousand one hundred and eighty insurrectionists whom Consigue enrolled (bolomen) came from mountains and surrendered to General Samuel B. M. Young today at Santa Maria. (They) renounced insurrection and swore allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the padre (priest) at the church with impressive religious ceremonies. General Young attributes the surrender to President's re-election and vigorous prosecution of the war. Although no rifles surrendered this is important as indicating a reaction among the people."

"Movable columns, Saman, Panay. Commenced operations Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry goes to Mindanao."

"MACARTHUR."
Santa Maria is a town of 10,000 inhabitants situated nineteen miles from Vigan in the province of Ilocos Sur.

GREAT DAY AT VIGAN.
MANILA, Dec. 3.—Sunday in Vigan was a great day for the American cause. Twenty-two hundred natives of the region, nearly all fighting rebels, crowded the church and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the priest. All but 500 of those sworn were bolomen. The number included the 1,200 bolomen who had previously surrendered.

The proceedings in the church occupied the entire day, and included an address by General Young and an exhortation by the priest. Scarcely any rebels remain in the vicinity of Santa Maria. General Young attributes this fact to three causes: the election of McKinley, the arrival of a stronger body of troops, and the especially rigid enforcement of war measures and the deportation of prisoners to Manila. He reports that it is necessary to occupy all the barracks in order to protect the natives from the vengeance of Tagalog raiders.

THANKSGIVING NUMBER.

What the Maui News Has To Say of the Advertiser

The Advertiser is to be complimented for the neat, metropolitan aspect of its Thanksgiving edition. The outside pages are blue, and contain very handsome illustrations, forcibly comparing a chilly New England Thanksgiving Day with the semi-tropic loveliness of our Thanksgiving Day on the Islands. The "Tiser is far in the lead of the rest of the Honolulu press in mechanical excellence of typographical effect.—Maui News.

FUNERAL OF OSCAR WILDE.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Funeral services over the remains of Oscar Wilde were held today in the Church of St. Germain des Pres, one of the oldest in Paris. The ceremonies were of the most modest character and only a few friends, mostly literary personages, attended. The body was removed from the hotel where the deceased had stopped recently, followed by five carriages. This cortege proceeded to the church, where the casket was placed before the chapel of St. Joseph, behind the main altar. Many flowers covered the coffin. Mass was celebrated and absolution was given. Wilde embraced the Catholic faith three weeks ago. The interment occurred here, in the cemetery de Bagneux on the outskirts of Paris. The Marquis of Queensbury acted as chief mourner. Among the literati present were De Witt, Ernest La Jeunesse, Paul Faure and Henri Duseroy.

PAAUHAU IN FINE FETTER

The Plantation Company Reports a Year of Prosperity.

At the annual meeting of the Paaupahu Sugar Plantation Company yesterday President William G. Irwin reported that, owing to the labor troubles in Hawaii last summer, it had not been possible to harvest the entire crop of the plantation during the fiscal year and that the mill would be grinding on the remainder of the present crop until the middle of December. In this connection it was stated that when this delayed sugar was marketed the net funds carried over from the fiscal year instead of being \$106,304.34, as appeared in the financial statement, would be close on to \$225,000. The recapitulation for the fiscal year ended September 30 was as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last year.....	\$145,214.70
Receipts this year.....	552,732.41
Total.....	\$697,947.11
DISBURSEMENTS.	
For betterments.....	\$ 2,849.31
For expenses.....	208,754.52
For dividends.....	385,000.00
Total.....	\$596,603.83

Balance carried over.....\$101,343.28

In reply to a question as to the probability of the company continuing to pay dividends during the fiscal year, President Irwin stated that the manager had estimated last year's sugar crop at 3,000 tons, whereas it had turned out 2,269 tons, and for the present campaign he estimated it at nearly 10,000 tons.

The former board of directors of the Paaupahu Company was unanimously re-elected. The board will consider a suggestion from President Irwin to purchase a new mill in order to increase the percentage of sugar extraction.—Chronicle.

A SWEDISH HOLIDAY.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 3.—The health of King Oscar continues to improve. He was in excellent health and humor on Oscar day, Saturday, when he attended the state dinner given to the diplomatic corps. Baron Daelman, the Belgian Minister, proposed the King's health. Minister of Foreign Affairs von Lagerheim proposed the health of the sovereigns and chiefs of nations. Both toasts were drunk standing but no speeches were made. The city and harbor were decorated with flags, the batteries fired salutes and all Stockholm enjoyed a holiday. During the evening the city was finely illuminated. The stars and stripes were hoisted over the United States legation.

MORRONS IN THE SOUTH.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 2.—The third annual conference of presidents of the Southern States Mission, Morrison, closed today after a session of two days. Elder Ben E. Rich, president of the Southern States Mission, presiding. The work for the next year was mapped out and President Rich delivered an address, giving instruction as to the best method of conducting the mission work.

A CURE FOR CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

"About five years ago I was troubled with catarrh of the lower bowel," says C. T. Chisholm, 44 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, and although I consulted several eminent physicians who prescribed for me, I found their remedies failed to in any way relieve me, and the trouble almost became chronic. After suffering several months, I one day concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I beg to assure you that I was most agreeably surprised to find after taking two doses of the remedy that I was completely relieved of the disease that had cost me so much trouble and annoyance. I am thankful to say that I have not suffered from it since." For sale by all druggists and druggists: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 10 cents.

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Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffs, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for excessive weakness, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. Anal. Depot: R. Towne & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEMMON LTD., Cape Town.

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